

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1322533-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 20 ~ Duplicate;

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Subject ABE BROTHMAN

This serial, the original memorandum from the FBI to the Attorney General dated 11-18-45, which was returned to the Bureau signed by the Attorney General authorizing FBI to conduct electronic surveillance, has been permanently removed for retention in the National Security Electronic Surveillance File per memorandum T. J. Smith to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 7-13-73. See 62-115687-1 for details and where maintained.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/83 BY SP6 bja
9/24/87 SP6 BJA/TAR
3042 PWT/mef 12/21/87

Removed By 271 Date 11-12-73

Complete File and Serial Number 65-56402-209 109

RECORDED

65-109

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 3, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was etal
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

In confirmation of the telephone call on November 30, 1945,
between the Bureau and Special Agent A. E. Ostholthoff, authority is granted
to install technical surveillances on:

Abe Brothman, 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Queens, New York,
telephone Ironside 6-7769 and 114 East 32nd Street, New York City
telephones Murrayhill 3-9670 and Murrayhill 3-9671; U

Albert Eugene Kahn, Whitehall Road, Yorktown Heights, New York
telephone Yorktown Heights 2082

When installed, you should promptly advise the Bureau of the date
and time of installation, the symbol number assigned and the location of the
surveillance plant. (u)

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Jones.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 5 1945
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Classified by 506 C14
Declassify on: OADR
DECLASSIFIED BY 506 B1a/mce
10/22/87 #246,845
DECLASSIFIED BY 506 B1a/mce
on 5/10/83

ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Class
DATE 10-22-83

JDD:del

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject EUGENE KAHN

This serial, the original memorandum from the FBI to the Attorney General dated 11-28-45, which was returned to the Bureau signed by the Attorney General authorizing FBI to conduct electronic surveillance, has been permanently removed for retention in the National Security Electronic Surveillance File per memorandum T. J. Smith to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 7-13-73. See 62-115687-1 for details and where maintained.

4-21-83
Classified by SP5 RJS

Declassify on: ACADR

9/23/87 SP6A/mr #2461845

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/83 BY SP6 bJA~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/mk
ON 12/21/87

Removed By 271 Date 11-12-73

Complete File and Serial Number 65-56402-110

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

47
FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO

Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, War	
Alien Enemy Control Unit	
Alien Property Unit	
Assistant Solicitor General	
Director, FBI	✓
Director of Prisons	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Relations	
Mr. Donald Cook	
Mrs. Stewart	
Miss McLarron	
Miss Healy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Moore	

Re: 65-56402

Re: 65-56402

164

1-33-42

62-3467-273

63 56402-111
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 3 1945
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

163
77
November 28, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-28-45
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/22/87 BY SP6BIA/TMC

Mr. E. E. Conroy
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York 7, New York

DECLASSIFIED
ON 3/7/83

Dear Mr. Conroy:

In conformity with our agreement with the New York Telephone Company, I am attaching a letter to Mr. O. M. Taylor, Operating Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, requesting leased-line facilities for a surveillance on Mary Price. You should arrange for a representative of your office to present my letter to Mr. Taylor, in accordance with the procedure outlined in my letter of March 2, 1944.

If for any reason you do not utilize this surveillance, the Bureau should be notified in order that its records may be maintained in a current status.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

65-51402-111
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Carson
Hendon
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

MD:del

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

162
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
9
7
F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd 9/24/87
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

[DECODED COPY] (A)

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK [27 27 8-18 PM
DIRECTOR
U R G E N T
SOFT

ATTENTION D. M. LADD

N. GREGORI SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R. AUTHORITY
REQUESTED TO INSTITUTE TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON ABE BROTHMAN AT
HIS RESIDENCE, IRONSIDE 6-7769 LISTED TO MRS. A. BROTHMAN, 41-0842
STREET, SUNNYSIDE, QUEENS, NEW YORK, AND AT HIS OFFICE, A. BROTHMAN
AND ASSOCIATES, 114 EAST 32 STREET, NEW YORK CITY, TELEPHONE
MURRAY HTLL 3-9670 AND MURRAY HILL 3-9671 (u)

CONROY

NY R 27 WA
RECEIVED [11-27-45

9-25 P.M. LST MMK (A) u

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

DEC 9 1943 (A) u

Classified by SP6 DA
Declassify on: OADR

9/24/87 SP6 DA/TMR #206,845
3042 PWT/ptg 10/21/87

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLAS
DATE 10-22-83

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's coding systems. (A)

~~SECRET~~
6-22-85

EX-47
112

November 26, 1975

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with this Bureau's investigation of Soviet espionage, it has been reported that Abe Brothman, 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Queens, New York, phone Ironside 6-7709, and whose business is located at 114 West 32nd Street, New York City, phone Murrayhill 3-9670 and Murrayhill 3-9671, is a contact of Soviet espionage agents and may be a Soviet espionage agent himself. U

I request and authorization of a technical surveillance on the residence and business of Brothman for the purpose of determining the extent of his activity in the field of Soviet espionage and for the additional purpose of identifying espionage agents. U

DECLASSIFIED BY ~~SP6 bja~~
ON ~~3/7/85~~ ~~LD~~

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/22/87 BY SP6BJA/

John Edgar Hoover
Director

#246875
30431001
12/2/87

Enclosure

opx b6
b7c

160

F. B. I. TELETYPE
[]
DECODED COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASH FROM NEW YORK 30 27 11-15 PM

DIRECTOR
SOFT

U R []
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/83 BY SP6 bja
lpt

N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL; ESPIONAGE P R. [] AUTHORITY

REQUESTED TO INSTALL TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE ON ALBERT EUGENE KAHN,

TELEPHONE NUMBER YORKTOWN HEIGHTS 2082 AT HIS RESIDENCE, WHITEHALL

ROAD. YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, NEW YORK THIS SURVEILLANCE WILL BE

CONDUCTED [] IF AUTHORIZED.

#24 6,845
Classified by SP6 bja/lpt
Declassify on: OADR 10/29/87
3042 PWT/mly 12/21/87

CONROY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF []

NY E 30 WA

RECIEVED 11-27-45 1-17 AM EST MMK

4-21-83
Classified by SP5 bja
Declassify on: OADR
lpt

RECORDED

65-56402-113
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 18 1945
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7E

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-714021-43

159

65-56402-113

November 28, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1c
0

RECORDED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with this Bureau's investigation of Soviet espionage, it has been reported that Albert Eugene Kahn, Whitehall Road, Yorktown Heights, New York, Phone Yorktown Heights 2082, is engaged in espionage for the Soviets.

I recommend authorization of a technical surveillance of Kahn for the purpose of determining the extent of his activity on behalf of the Soviets and for the additional purpose of identifying espionage agents.

(fu)

42583
Declassify on: OADR
419
41

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME: 7-26 PM
DATE: 11-29-45

By - iic
LW:AOP

COMM STAMP
CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 5 1945

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJA/LA
ON 3/11/83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 BJA/LA

ON 10/22/87 #246,845
3642 PWT/mib 12/22/87

ORIGINAL CC 100-74021-43

The Director

D. M. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

December 10, 1945

DATE 3/7/83 BY SP6 b1A

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was; et al
ESPIONAGE - R

10/22/87 SP6 BJA/mr #246,845
3042 PWT/mby 12/24/87

On November 27, 1945, a Mrs. Steinberg phoned Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster and inquired if the latter had Gares' (phonetic) address handy as she thought Mr. Steinberg would like to say hello to him when he went to New York the following week. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that this address was in the address book which Gregory Silvermaster carried on his person. It was indicated that Steinberg was employed in the Justice Department.

It is believed that Steinberg has been identified now as Merton Haskell Steinberg, 5335 32nd Street, Washington, D. C. He was the subject of a Departmental Applicant, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Antitrust Division Investigation in June of 1944.

Steinberg was born in St. Ignace, Michigan, November 17, 1900. His legal residence is Muskegon, Michigan. He received an A.B. degree at the University of Wisconsin; an LL.B. degree from the University of Detroit in 1926; and attended the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, Washington, D. C. in 1934 and 1935.

He was employed by the National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C., as Assistant Counsel, February through August, 1934. He was Attorney for General Claims Arbitration between the United States and Mexico from September, 1934 through December, 1936. From January, 1937 through September, 1937 he was Special Counsel for the Special Mexican Claims Commission. From January, 1938 through April, 1943, he was Regional Counsel of the Federal Public Housing Authority. From May, 1943, to September, 1944, he was Division Counsel of the Textile Division for the War Production Board. On September 4, 1944, he was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. His salary since July 1, 1945, has been \$6,650.00 per annum.

Steinberg's wife's name is Elizabeth. They have two children, [redacted]

b6
b7C

His references at the time he applied for his position with the Department of Justice were:

Hugh Cox, Department of Justice
Wayne Morse, University of Oregon Law School (now Senator)
William Haber, War Manpower Commission
Dort L. Hunt, United States Maritime Commission

EW:MIP

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A. Tamm
Logg
Frey
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Memorandum for The Director

The Bureau's investigation of Steinberg indicated that he was highly regarded by both employers and neighbors, and had no known subversive connections.

ACTION:

The substance of the foregoing was furnished to the Washington Field Office December 10, 1945, by phone.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ~~The Director~~ *E. Tamm*

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was; et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 10, 1945

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gahm	
Miss Gandy	

On November 27, 1945, a Mrs. Steinberg phoned Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster and inquired if the latter had Gares! (phonetic) address handy as she thought Mr. Steinberg would like to say hello to him when he went to New York the following week. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that this address was in the address book which Gregory Silvermaster carried on his person. It was indicated that Steinberg was employed in the Justice Department.

It is believed that Steinberg has been identified now as Morton Haskell Steinberg, 5335 32nd Street, Washington, D. C. He was the subject of a Departmental Applicant, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Antitrust Division Investigation in June of 1944.

Steinberg was born in St. Ignace, Michigan, November 17, 1900. His legal residence is Muskegon, Michigan. He received an A.B. degree at the University of Wisconsin; an LL.B. degree from the University of Detroit in 1926; and attended the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, Washington, D. C. in 1934 and 1935.

He was employed by the National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C., as Assistant Counsel, February through August, 1934. He was Attorney for General Claims Arbitration between the United States and Mexico from September, 1934 through December, 1936. From January, 1937 through September, 1937 he was Special Counsel for the Special Mexican Claims Commission. From January, 1938 through April, 1943, he was Regional Counsel of the Federal Public Housing Authority. From May, 1943, to September, 1944, he was Division Counsel of the Textile Division for the War Production Board. On September 4, 1944, he was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. His salary since July 1, 1945, has been \$6,650.00 per annum.

Steinberg's wife's name is Elizabeth. They have two children,

b6
b7C

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Wayne Morse, University of Oregon Law School (now Senator)
William Haber, War Manpower Commission
Bert L. Hunt, United States Maritime Commission

3042 PWS/ndf 12/11/87
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/83 BY SP6 BJA/mt #246,845

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: December 13, 1945

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SAC

At 3:35 P.M., December 12, 1945, Assistant J. F. Buckley
phoned from Ottawa, Canada, and advised that Hazen Sise, a subject
in this case, was residing at 334 Cathcart Street, Ottawa, telephone
2-0739. (S)

At 4:35 P.M., December 13, 1945, Buckley again phoned from Ottawa
and stated that the records of toll calls from Hazen Sise's residence had been
transferred to Montreal and that because of the great financial interest which
Sise's family had in the telephone company in Canada plus the fact that one of the
principal subjects in the Guzenko case is employed by the telephone company,
[REDACTED] was being extremely cautious about making any inquiries concerning
toll calls from Sise's Ottawa phone to individuals in the United States who
might be involved in the Silvermaster case. Sise is apparently inactive in
Canada at the present time. (S)

b7D

3/7/83

Classified by SP6 bja
Declassify on: OADR

10/23/87 SP6 BJA/TAR #244,846
3042 PWT/lmbf 12/21/87

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX-47

100-56402-115
31 DEC 18 1945

~~SECRET~~

DEC 15 1945

TELETYPE

NEW YORK FROM WASH 1 16 4-55 PM
SAC URGENT

RE... N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R RE WASHINGTON
FIELD TELETYPE DECEMBER FIFTEEN. ONE CLAY SCHLUTER ONE NAUGHT ONE
CHURCH STREET FREEPORT NEW YORK REQUESTED APPLICATION FORM FOR
BUREAU EMPLOYMENT JUNE TWENTY-NINE, NINETEEN FORTY STATING HE
RECEIVED BA DEGREE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FEBRUARY, NINETEEN THIRTY
THREE MASTER OF ARTS IN ROMANCE LANGUAGES COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN. STUDIED AT SORBONNE PARIS NINETEEN THIRTY
ONE TO NINETEEN THIRTY TWO, UNIVERSITY OF LILLE FRANCE NINETEEN
THIRTY FOUR TO NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE. WAS ASSISTANT ENGLISH
MASTER AT LYCEE FAIDHERBE, LILLE, FRANCE NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR
NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE. HAS TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY IN EUROPE AND
WAS EMPLOYED UNTIL JUNE NINETEEN FORTY BY FRENCH NEWS SERVICE,
SIX TEN FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. APPLICATION FORM WAS SENT
SCHULTER BUT WAS NOT EXECUTED AND RETURNED BY HIM. BUREAU RECORDS
REFLECT REQUEST FOR NAME CHECK BY CI BRANCH MID WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON MAY TWO NINETEEN FORTY ONE ON PRIVATE CLAYMER SCHLUTER
CO B FIFTY-FIFTH MED. BN. FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS. BORN JULY TWENTY
NINETEEN ELEVEN FREEPORT NEW YORK. NO OTHER RECORDS CLAY OR CLAYMER
SCHLUTER IN BUREAU FILES.

HOOVER

END

W R1 NY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/7/83 BY SP6 bsa

10/23/87 SP6 BJA/mc #2461895

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc - Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION DECEMBER 16, 1945

URGENT

Transmit the following message to AG, NEW YORK

RE: H. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R RE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE
DECEMBER FIFTEEN ONE CLAY SCHULDER ONE NAUGHT ONE CHURCH STREET NEW YORK
FOUR REQUESTED APPLICATION FORM FOR BUREAU EMPLOYMENT JUNE TWENTY-NINE, NINETEEN
FORTY STATING HE RECEIVED BA DEGREE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NINETEEN
THIRTY THREE MASTER OF ARTS IN ROMANCE LANGUAGES COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NINETEEN
THIRTY SEVEN STUDIED AT SORBONNE PARIS NINETEEN THIRTY ONE TO NINETEEN THIRTY TWO,
UNIVERSITY OF LILLE FRANCE NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR TO NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE WAS
ACQUISIT English MASTER AT LYON PAINTERIE, LILLE, FRANCE NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR
NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE. HAS TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY IN EUROPE AND WAS EMPLOYED UNTIL
JUNE NINETEEN FORTY BY FRENCH RAIL SERVICE, SIX TEN FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.
APPLICATION FORM WAS SENT SCHULDER BUT WAS NOT EXECUTED AND RETURNED BY MAIL.
BUREAU REQUESTED REFLECT RE BEST FOR NAME CHECK BY CI BRANCH NEW YORK (67-156212)
WASHINGTON MAY TWO NINETEEN FORTY ONE ON PRIVATE CLAY SCHULDER CO S FIVE-SEVENTH
AND, EM. POST SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS BORN JULY TWENTY NINETEEN NINETEEN
NEW YORK NO OTHER RECORDS CLAY OR CLAY SCHULDER IN BUREAU FILES.

(62-60527-222)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/7/83 BY SP/6 bja

COPIES DESTROYED

R 207 NOV 4 1960

cc - Washington Field by Special Messenger

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 16 1945

JAN 31 1946 TELETYPE

SENT VIA

4:55 PM

Per Com

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

165-56402-116
DEC 17 1945

EX-47

FBI SAN ANTONIO

11-30-45

3-45 PM CST

GI

DIRECTOR

URGENT

SOFT. PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM INSPECTOR R. C. HENDON

TODAY THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL AGENTS WILL REPORT TO MR. HENRICH AT WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE MONDAY MORNING, NINE AM, DECEMBER THIRD NEXT

G. PONDER, W. L. ROBERTS, J. R. CRAIG, J. H. SCOTT, AND E. J.

AMER. IT IS ALSO UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FOLLOWING AGENTS PRESENTLY IN
-SERVICE TRAINING WILL ALSO BE RETAINED ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT O.

DEN, H. H. MCKEE, AND D. E. NEUBURG. FOR BUREAUS INFORMATION THE
LOWING AGENTS HAVE RESIGNED AND WILL CEASE DUTY AT DATES BEGINNING

DAY THROUGH DECEMBER TWENTY T. H. PHILLIPS, C. S. DAVIS, F. J. CUQUET,

A. P. ~~REED~~ DUGGAN, JR. AGENT J. D. WEIR LEFT FOR EL PASO ~~CHIEF~~

ER TRANSFER NOVEMBER THIRTY. AGENT DALLAS JOHNSON UNDER TRANSFER

SAN ANTONIO BUT HAS NOT YET REPORTED FOR DUTY. AGENT C. B. FLACK

IVES SAN ANTONIO FOR WASHINGTON UNDER TRANSFER TO BUREAU DECEMBER

ST. AGENTS J. C. ~~KELLY~~ KENNEDY AND J. V. ~~KELLY~~ TUCKEY ARE IN

OKOMA CITY AND KANSAS CITY, RESP., ON POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

OF COURT BEGINS SOUTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT BROWNSVILLE DECEMBER

RD, NEXT. A GERMAN POW, ONE WOLFGANG RADZIEJ, ESCAPED THIS MORNING

SEVERAL AGENTS ENGAGED IN INVESTIGATION THIS CASE. IN SUMMARY,

PROX. TWENTYSIX OF FORTYFOUR AGENTS ASSIGNED TO SAN ANTONIO OFFICE

LL BE AVAILABLE AT SAN ANTONIO. IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/83 BY SP6 BJA
10/23/89 SP6 BJA/TME #246455

RECORDED
EX-65
65-56405-117

1574

108870

PAGE TWO

WHEN CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO RELEASE OF AGENTS FOR RETURN TO SAN ANTONIO THAT SA H. H. MCKEE ~~WHA~~ WHO IS SS SUPERVISOR, SAN ANTONIO FIELD DIVISION, BE ~~CL~~ GIVEN FIRST CONSIDERATION.

ACERS

END

4-50 PM OK FBI WASH DC ND

V

*Mckee and
Wagner being
not OK*

Red Power

*cc Mr. Glavin
Mrs. Wadsworth
Movement*

108 115
December 5, 1945

RE: PROFESSOR JAMES MENDENHALL

3042 PWT/mhf 11/6/88 2A 15-1121
10/23/87 SP6 BJA/mr #28845
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #91,121
DATE 4/28/82 BY SP6 BJA/Clo

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, advised that during the fall of 1934 Miss Lee Fuhr invited Elizabeth Bentley to make a talk to the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Teachers College in New York City. Elizabeth Bentley made a speech before this group and at this time outlined to them some experiences that she had while studying in Italy. It was at that time that she met Professor James Mendenhall whom she believed to be a member of the League Against War and Fascism. Elizabeth Bentley subsequently determined that both Lee Fuhr and Professor James Mendenhall were members of the Communist Party and were active in the Communist movement in the United States at this time (1934). Elizabeth Bentley stated that she recalled that sometime in March, 1935, she, Elizabeth Bentley, became a regular member of the Communist Party and was sponsored by Professor James Mendenhall and Miss Lee Fuhr.

A complete review of the Bureau files was made in the name James Mendenhall and it was ascertained that a complete Internal Security, Hatch Act investigation was conducted of one Dr. James Edgar Mendenhall, who was employed as principal education specialist, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., and it is believed that this individual may possibly be identical with the above described professor, James Mendenhall.

The report of Special Agent Frederick H. Green, dated August 13, 1943, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Dr. James Edgar Mendenhall, also known as Dr. James E. Mendenhall, Principal Education Specialist, Office of Price Administration, Internal Security - Hatch Act" reveals the following background information and activities of Dr. Mendenhall.

Personal History

The personnel records of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., reveal that James E. Mendenhall was born July 28, 1903 at Greensburg, Indiana, and that his legal residence is Missouri. Dr. Mendenhall indicated in his personnel file that he had attended Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburgh, Kansas from 1920 to 1924 and obtained the degree of BS in the latter year. He also indicated that he attended Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, from 1924 to 1930 and was awarded a degree of MA and a degree of Ph.D. in 1930. Dr. Mendenhall indicated his employment prior to the Government service to be as follows. (The periods indicated are in some instances obviously incorrect, but are set forth as they were upon the personnel record):

65-56402-118
ENCL. #43

July 1927 - August 1927: Teacher of Educational Psychology and Social Aspects of Education, State Teachers College, Mount Pleasant, Michigan under Professor Rowe.

July 1928 - August 1928: Teacher of Measurement of Intelligence and Experimental Education, School of Education, Harvard University under Professor Francis Spaulding.

August 1928 - June 1938: Teacher of Mental Hygiene and Curriculum Research, Colorado College of Education - Greeley College under Professor Earle A. Rugg.

August 1938 - September 1926: Assistant Educational Psychologist under Dr. Ross Rennells, Public Schools of South Orange and Maplewood, New Jersey.

June 1927 - September 1927: Research Assistant in preparation of workbooks and teachers guides and series of social studies textbooks under Professor Harold Rugg, Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia, Missouri.

September 1929 - September 1929: Research Associate under professor Lester P. Dix, Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia, Missouri.

February 1934 - April 1939: Editor "Building America" ---- Preparation of Pictorial Study Units on Modern Problems for Students in High Schools and Colleges, Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia, Missouri, under Professor Paul R. Hanna (School of Education, Stanford University) at New York City.

April 1939 -----: Educational Director and Teacher of Consumer Economics, Institute for Consumers Education, Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri under Dean B. Lamar Johnson.

Dr. Mendenhall indicated that he gave up his work at Stephens College to enter Government service February 2, 1942, as Principal Business Specialist, Office of Price Administration, P-5, at \$5600 per annum. On August 16, 1942, his title was changed to Principal Educational Specialist, Educational Relations Branch.

Activities and Associates

The above mentioned report of Special Agent Frederick H. Green reveals that Confidential Informant T-2 advised that he had been acquainted with Dr. Mendenhall for more than ten years; that he had a high regard for his ability, character and reputation. However, he was presently confident that Mendenhall was loyal to this Government but he felt constrained to say that during the first two or three years of his acquaintanceship with Mendenhall some evidence came to his attention that Dr. Mendenhall was "intently interested in some of the less desirable political philosophies which were being widely studied at that time. This interest on his part may have led him to question his loyalty." Informant T-2 went on to state "that Dr. Mendenhall has since been thoroughly convinced of the undesirability of the theories in which he was interested at that time." Confidential Informant T-2 advised that he therefore had no hesitation in recommending Dr. Mendenhall for a Government position.

This same informant was subsequently interviewed by a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office, and he advised that he had heard rumors about eight or nine years ago that Dr. Mendenhall was a member of the Communist Party. However, he understood from discussions with Mendenhall that the latter had never been a member of the Party, but that he knew certain members of the Party and associated with them. However, Dr. Mendenhall never indicated any disapproval of the Communist Party, and as a matter of fact gave no indication at all of his attitude toward it. Confidential Informant T-2 further advised that he had ascertained from another source of information that Dr. Mendenhall's wife had made the statement that she had insisted to her husband that they leave New York City because Dr. Mendenhall's Communist friends harried him and annoyed him by coming to his home on occasions and insisting he come to meetings with them and contribute to their cause. Confidential Informant T-2 further stated that he understood that Dr. Mendenhall had followed the leadership of his Communist Party friends and had gone to meetings and had contributed in a financial way to the Communist Party in New York City. This informant also stated that Mrs. Mendenhall was successful in her efforts to wean Dr. Mendenhall away from the influence of his Communist associates in New York City.

Confidential Informant T-3 resides near the residence of Dr. Mendenhall in Kensington, Maryland. She stated that she had known Dr. Mendenhall and his wife for the past year and one-half and she considered them "very liberal in their political feelings." In explanation, she stated that "Dr. Mendenhall has the attitude held by some Americans now-a-days that whatever organized labor does is all right, regardless of its affect on the rest of the country, and that he has extreme sympathy for the so-called down-trodden masses. They have the extreme liberal view toward Negroes, believing they are held down and should be treated as equals with the white people." This informant further stated that the Mendenhalls read the PM newspaper every day but she had never seen the Daily Worker or other Communist books or magazines in the Mendenhall home.

Confidential Informant T-5, who in the past, has been a neighbor of the Mendenhall's, advised that the Mendenhalls are very favorable to the Russians and that Mrs. Mendenhall had recently busied herself in collecting clothing to be shipped to the Russian people.

Confidential Informant T-6, who came in close contact with Dr. Mendenhall during the period of about one year when he was connected with the public school system at Maplewood, New Jersey, in 1928, stated "Dr. Mendenhall is a nephew of Dr. Harold Rugg, who is intensely interested in socialized study in the schools of the United States and has written many books projecting his views. Due to his relationship to Mr. Rugg, Dr. Mendenhall was classed as a Leftist."

Confidential Informant T-7, who was also acquainted with Dr. Mendenhall during the year he taught in Maplewood, New Jersey, stated "That Dr. Mendenhall was well known in connection with the George Counts Group who have attempted to organize labor unions among the school teachers. Dr. Mendenhall is exceedingly progressive and was classed at the time of his residence in Maplewood as a Leftist." Confidential Informant T-8 stated that he had become only slightly acquainted with Dr. Mendenhall, but stated that Dr. Mendenhall, as well as his two brothers, were all intellectually brilliant but all seemed to have Communistic inclinations and were generally considered as erratic reformists. However, the informant made it plain that his opinion of Dr. Mendenhall was based on his general reputation rather than on any specific knowledge of his activities or affiliations.

Confidential Informant T-8 advised that his only contact with Dr. Mendenhall in recent years has been at Stephens College in Missouri, where Dr. Mendenhall, until his affiliation with the Office of Price Administration, had been Director of Consumers Research. In this connection, Informant T-8 stated that President James M. Wood and Dean Shofftall, both of Stevens College, had recently indicated to the informant that they were looking for someone with no Leftist views to replace Dr. Mendenhall as Director of Consumers Research.

On August 7, 1943, Dr. James Mendenhall appeared at the Washington Field Office and furnished a statement under oath, at which time he stated that he was residing at 5 West Saul Road, Kensington, Maryland. At the time of this interview, Dr. Mendenhall denied that he was now or had ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America. He stated that he had never attended any meetings, contributed any money or services or engaged in any activities of the Communist Party; that he had never received any literature from the Communist Party, and that he had never made any statements against the Government of the United States. Dr. Mendenhall further made the statement that he had never made any statements in which he indicated that he favored the Communist form of Government to that which we have in the United

States, and that he had never been a member of any organization that he had reason to believe was dominated by the Communist Party of the United States of America or controlled or its policies dictated by any foreign government. He further stated that he had never advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

The report of Special Agent Rowen Bodine Ayers, dated July 22, 1943, at Kansas City, Missouri, entitled "Dr. James E. Mendenhall, Internal Security, Hatch Act" reveals the following information:

Dr. James M. Wood, President of Stephens College for Women, Columbia, Missouri, advised that Dr. Mendenhall came to his college on April 1, 1939, to teach in the Consumers Economic Field under Charles Castle, Director. In 1940, Dr. Mendenhall succeeded John Castle as Director of Consumers Research until February, 1942, when he too left Stephens College for a Government position. Dr. Wood advised that two incidents happened while Mendenhall was in charge of the Consumers Research Department. One was that he allowed a student editor to write an article which was subsequently published in a consumer publication praising the books of Harold Rugg, a Sociology Professor of Columbia University, New York City, with whom Mendenhall formerly lived. Dr. Wood stated that he believed that Mendenhall had edited some of the material for the above mentioned books and he felt that no one connected with the college should undertake to endorse any books in the educational field.

The other instance was that Dr. Mendenhall was elected Chairman of a group in Columbia, Missouri to organize a "cooperative store." This movement was opposed by local businessmen to a large extent and Dr. Wood requested Mendenhall to resign his position with the cooperative, which he did.

Dr. Wood stated that he, at no time, referred to Mendenhall as a "Leftist" and that he was most decidedly of the opinion that Mendenhall was neither a Communist nor engaged in Communistic activities or teaching while at Stephens College. He said that Stephens College is very conservative in its policies and that Mendenhall was "more liberal" than the average teacher. By liberal Dr. Wood said he meant that Mendenhall had more of a leaning toward the "New Deal" policies of the Administration, but that he did not favor the views of what Dr. Wood terms "the extreme New Dealers" and even while head of the cooperative, he was not antagonistic toward local businessmen nor toward "big business." He stated it was his belief that Mendenhall is patriotic and loyal to the existing form of government in the United States.

Frank Dearing, Business Manager of Stephens College, advised that he was well acquainted with Mendenhall while the latter was connected with Stephens College. Mr. Dearing stated that the Consumers Research program had "caused the college a headache" because it aroused the antagonism of manufacturers, businessmen and advertisers, and that after continuing the project

for about two years, the college decided they would be better off without the program and they abandoned the research project when Mendenhall left Stephens College but did continue a course in Consumers Economics based purely on an educational approach without any attempt at research. Dr. Dearing stated that Mendenhall was loyal to the United States although in his briefs he favored the under privileged and under-dogs and for that reason could be termed as a liberal. B. Lamar Johnson, Dean of the Faculty, in Charge of Personnel, Stephens College, advised that he had a high regard for Mendenhall and that he did not consider him radical or possessed of Communistic ideals. He stated that there was nothing about Mendenhall's actions or statements while at Stephens College which would indicate that he was anything but patriotic and loyal to the United States.

The report of Special Agent Gale Frank Lindsey, dated June 28, 1943, at New York, New York, in the case entitled "Dr. James E. Mendenhall, Office of Price Administration, Internal Security - Hatch Act" reveals the following information:

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the Guardians of American Education, Inc., was an organization which was independent, non-political, non-sectarian, composed of men and women interested in protecting public school education against the current inroads of propaganda, designed to discredit patriotic Americanism and bring about radical changes in our form of society.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the Guardians of American Education had been fighting Harold O. Rugg, who was Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, and that Harold O. Rugg had written a series of six Social Science books for use in the 7th and 8th grades in the public school system, and that Dr. Mendenhall had collaborated with Harold Rugg in writing these "Teachers Guide and Key" for instant books and further, that it was the opinion of Informant T-1 that Dr. Mendenhall was largely responsible for many of the thoughts set forth in the "Teachers Guide and Key." It was noted that in one of the work books used by the students the question was asked "Is the United States a land of opportunity for all our people? Why?" and the following answer is set forth which the children should give according to the "Teachers Guide": "The United States is not a land of opportunity for all our people; for one-fifth of the people do not earn any money at all. There are great differences in the standards of living of the different classes of people, the majority do not have financial security." It was also noted that the authors of the "Teachers Guide and Key" point out a description of Russia's Five Year Plan as follows:

"The daily press of Europe and America is full of reports of this gigantic attempt to plan the life of a nation. The amount of coal to be mined each year in various regions of Russia is planned. So is the amount of oil to be drilled, the amount of wheat, corn, oats and other farm products to be raised.

"The number and size of new factories, power stations, railroads, telegraphs, telephone lines, and radio stations to be constructed are planned. So are the number and kind of schools, colleges, social centers and public buildings to be erected. In fact even as the people of the economic, social and political life of a country of 140,000,000 is being carefully planned."

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the above paragraph followed an extremely discouraging description of conditions in America, and it stands out as a proposed remedy providing that we follow the example of Soviet Russia.

Confidential Informant T-1 further stated, in speaking of the Teachers Guides written by Dr. Mendenhall and Professor Rugg, pointed out the following excerpt from the Teachers Guide and Key for "America's March Toward Democracy" and stated that in his opinion this remark is definitely Communistic: "Of the 315 pupils, 88% said that the following statement was true. 'My country is unquestionably the best country in the world'. . . . Now the attitude thus expressed is one that we decidedly do not want to develop in our classes."

Confidential Informant T-1 related that he did not know how long Dr. Mendenhall had been associated with Professor Rugg, but he believed that their association had dated back at least ten years and that in his opinion Dr. Mendenhall had been indoctrinated with Rugg's ideologies for that period of time.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that she had known Dr. James E. Mendenhall for at least ten years and that he was formerly an editor of "Building America", whose offices were located at 2 West 45th Street, New York City, which organization was the recipient of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation to carry on their work of publishing pamphlets designed for the use of schools and teaching background information on current events in our country.

Confidential Informant T-2 further advised that she recalled hearing that Dr. Mendenhall left New York City to avoid Communist friends who had influenced him to attend Party meetings and donate money to the Communist Party, but that she did not believe that it was Dr. Mendenhall's wife who had told her this, stating that Dr. Mendenhall's wife had never been very friendly toward her, but that she was unable to recall who had furnished this information. She stated that Dr. Mendenhall is a free thinker and possibly a left winger, but stated that she had no knowledge of any Communistic activities on his part.

The Washington Office, by letter dated May 15, 1942, advised the Bureau that Mr. Robert Erwin, Washington correspondent for the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, Room 1048 Earle Building, had advised a Special Agent of the Bureau on April 21, 1942, that his wife was related to Dr. James E.

Mendenhall, who is employed in the Office of Price Administration and who is a Communist. Mr. Erwin stated that he was in Dr. Mendenhall's home in New York City and that Dr. Mendenhall and his friends had "damned" Roosevelt and had made all kinds of remarks against our Government. Dr. Mendenhall's wife is also a Communist and on another occasion when Mr. Erwin was passing through New York City he called Mrs. Mendenhall. During the course of the conversation Mr. Erwin remarked that the country would get rid of all the "Reds" someday and Mrs. Mendenhall stated that it might be the reverse. Dr. James Mendenhall's father, Dr. Edgar Mendenhall, has also been a Socialist and has voted for Norman Thomas in every election.

The report of Special Agent L. Byron Lockhart, dated March 17, 1943, at Detroit, Michigan, in the case entitled "Civil Rights Federation, Internal Security - C" reveals that a twenty page radio script entitled "Give Me Liberty", which was said to have been presented by the Municipal Broadcasting System, Station WNYC, on June 5, 1939, under the sponsorship of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom" was written by James Mendenhall of Stephens College, Missouri, and Joseph H. Cole. The general theme of the lengthy script is an attack on various regulations preventing teachers from teaching Communism in the public schools.

The New York Field Office, in a letter dated March 6, 1937, to the Bureau, entitled "Re: Subversive Activities, General" furnished a four page printed circular headed "Teachers Guide for the Communication Issue of Building America". The publication "Building America", with editorial office at 425 West 123rd Street, New York City, is published by the Society for Curriculum Study, the editor being James E. Mendenhall, and the Business Manager Paul E. Drost. From copies of it examined by Special Agent George Starr of the New York Field Office, it would appear to be somewhat of a copy of the more elaborate publication "Fortune." It is noted that this magazine is sold, among other places, through the Rand School Book Store.

On July 2, 1940, at Columbia, Missouri, a group of individuals wrote the President of the United States as follows: "We hereby express our unqualified opposition to any and all attempts to involve the American people in foreign wars. 1. We oppose the proposed conscription measures as being un-American and a step toward war. Testimony of Military experts and the Senate Naval Affairs Committee shows that we need mechanization of a small efficient force for our defense. Seven million conscripted and regimented men point to another shipment of American boys to Europe. 2. We urge maintenance of civil liberties for all as the only guarantee of a forward moving democracy. 3. We urge more attempts to continued problems of unemployment and insecurity as being the greatest threats to American democracy. The weight of the tax burden should not be placed on the lowest income groups. 4. We urge that a non-partisan committee of experts plan our home defense, rather than having politicians spend our money recklessly." The second individual who signed the above letter to the President was James E. Mendenhall.

b6
b7C

116-118

December 5, 1945

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Re: MRS. ROBERT TALBOT MILLER, III,
also known as Jennie Miller

~~CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET~~

The following information was obtained from a review of the Bureau files:

Mrs. Miller, prior to her marriage, was Jennie Levy and was married to Robert Talbot Miller, III, at the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia on December 3, 1935. She resides at the present time at 3223 Northampton Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Confidential Informant NYC-77 advised that Mrs. Robert Talbot Miller, III, was the Secretary of the Hemisphere Corporation as of September 25, 1939. The informant further advised that Mrs. Miller was not active in the management of the Hemisphere.

The individuals who are listed hereinafter are very well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Miller has been in frequent contact with them.

Edith and Mort Halperin

Class. & Ext. By *SP6 Bja/CK*
Reason: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review *4-28-92*
4-28-82
#91,121

Information contained in the files concerning these individuals was furnished by Confidential Informant C-376 of the Washington Field Office. They are believed to be identical with Dr. Maurice and Edith Halperin, 254 Maple Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland. Halperin is employed as a social service analyst in the Office of the Coordinator of Information. (S)(A)(C)

Minter Wood and Julia Dorn Wood

3/7/83
Classified by *SP6 Bja*
Declassify on: OADR *CP*

Minter Wood is at the present time the subject of an "Internal Security - R" investigation and is an employee of the State Department. (S)(A)(C)

Solomon Trone

10/23/87 SP6 Bja/HAR
#24,845
3042 PWT/mly 11/6/87
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. CA 75-1181

This individual was employed by the Office for Emergency Management in 1943. [He had contacts with the Soviet Embassy in February of 1942 and was at one time employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He was in contact with Kisselev, Soviet Consul, New York City, in May, 1944. He is also acquainted with Maxim Litvinov.] (S)(A)(C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET~~

DOCUMENT #44

Duncan and Lonnie Aikman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

The residence of these individuals was given as Valley Vista Apartments, Belmont and Ashmead Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Aikman at the present time is employed at the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Duncan Aikman has been interested in Russian war relief and was very friendly with Dr. Helfgott and Julia Oder, known Communists. U

John N. and Susan Hazard

The Hazards are from New York City and Mr. Hazard is presently employed by the Foreign Economics Administration, Room 22602, Temporary T Building, Washington, D. C. [It is known that Hazard has been in contact with the Russian Embassy on a number of occasions between 1941 and January of 1943. However, it is not known definitely whether the John N. Hazard who has been in touch with the Russian Embassy is identical with the John N. Hazard who is acquainted with the Robert Talbot Millers.]

Hilde and Paul Kohn

These individuals reside at 2115 R Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C., Apartment 201. The Kohns came to Washington from New York City and Mr. Kohn is employed as a research analyst at the Office of Strategic Services. U

Ethel Patterson

This individual's residence is given as the Carleton Hotel, Washington, D. C. She is employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. U

Jack and Marjorie Roth

N. Gregory Silvermaster

Silvermaster resides at 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He is Director of Labor, Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture. U

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Joseph B. Gregg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

He is previously mentioned as having managed the Hemisphere News Service and is presently employed by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. His residence is given as 6829 Piney Branch Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C. U

Mr. Chambers

This individual is employed by China Defense Supplies. Mrs. Miller has received money from Chambers and it is believed that she may have been at one time employed by the China Supply Mission. U

Herman and Pelageya Habicht

His residence is given as 3220 Chestnut Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Herman Habicht is employed by the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief of the USSR Section. U

Ed Stevens

This individual has been in Moscow and earns his livelihood as a writer, it being noted that he has written articles for the Saturday Evening Post. U

Margaret Greenfield

She is Assistant Chief, Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, Office of Price Administration. U

Mrs. Miller was considering taking a job in the Research Section of the CIO but was warned against taking the position by Margaret Greenfield who stated that a Mrs. Ellickson, who works for the CIO, would make life miserable for Mrs. Miller, as soon as she found out Mrs. Miller had been born in Russia. U

One Kagnosky

This individual was attempting to obtain a job with the State Department. U

Alice Rain

This individual was formerly connected with the Chinese Government. U

Sam and Bella Rodman

These persons are prominent Communists in the District of Columbia. U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ -3-

119-120

3042 part 1 of 11/6/88 2A75-1121
10/23/87 SP6BJA/MAR #246845

December 5, 1945

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Re: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

DATE 4/23/82 BY SP6BJA/KC #91121

The following information was obtained from a review of the Bureau files concerning this individual:

The personnel file on William Walter Remington maintained by the Office for Emergency Management reveals that he was born in New York City on October 25, 1917 and attended Kenilworth Elementary School, Ridgewood School, Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, and Ridgewood High School, all located at Ridgewood, New Jersey. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in June, 1939, from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire and in June, 1940, attained his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University. He has completed most of his requirements for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia University, New York City and he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Remington was employed as Assistant Industrial Economist in the Consumers Division of the Office for Emergency Management at \$3,200 per year. The file further reflects that from September, 1936 to May, 1937, he was employed on the Tennessee Valley Authority Project, Knoxville, Tennessee; from April, 1937 until August, 1937, Workers Education Committee, Knoxville, Tennessee; and from May, 1940 to July, 1941 as Junior Economist, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

Remington is believed to have been an active member of the American People's Mobilization and regular meetings of this organization were held at the apartment of Anna Goodman, where Remington and his wife, Ann Remington, were regularly in attendance. Remington was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the housing of the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C., which was held from February 7 to February 9, 1941. Remington and his wife were members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale Stores, including the Cooperative Book Shop.

From June, 1937 to August, 1937, Merwin Todd, head organizer of the CIO, engaged an apartment at 933 Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee and this apartment was also used as a residence for William Remington, Horace Bryan and others. Todd, during this period, rented Post Office Box 1692 in conjunction with Paul Crouch, State Secretary of the Communist Party. On May 26, 1937, Remington and Todd resided at 1310 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, in company with Henry Hart. During a subsequent investigation conducted by a Congressional committee, Henry Hart admitted he was a member of the Communist Party.

Investigation conducted by Army intelligence relative to Private Walter Thomas Hamilton reflects that William P. Remington, formerly resident at 2225 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was listed as an acquaintance of Hamilton. The investigation conducted further reflects that Hamilton was definitely believed to have Communist sympathies and was actively engaged in Communist activity.

DOCUMENT #45

Subject's wife, Ann Remington was Executive Secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American People's Mobilization, formerly known as the American Peace Mobilization, was also on the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the United American-Spanish Relief Committee. She was a delegate representing the Washington Peace Mobilization to the National Assembly of the American Youth Congress in November, 1940, at Washington, D. C., and is listed as a member of the Washington Youth Congress.

121-124

December 5, 1945

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

RUTH S. RIFKIN also known
as Ruth Reid

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~DATE 5-5-82 BY [REDACTED]~~

Classified by 5042 Pootnall
Declassify on: OADR 11/2/86
CA 95-1121

A review of the Bureau's files reflects that this individual is the subject of a Washington Field Office investigation by the same title, Security Matter - C, with the last report dated October 30, 1945.

She was born February 1, 1912, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Her father was born in Moscow, Russia, and, according to her statement, her father was brought to the United States at the age of five and is presently a naturalized citizen. Ruth attended the Coughlin High School in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, from 1926 to 1928, and attended a private preparatory school and business school at Yoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, from 1928 to 1931. At that time she enrolled in the University Extension of Columbia University and from 1936 to 1938 studied English composition and special feature writing at New York University. She has stated that she studied French for three years and visited England on a vacation from May 23 to June 21, 1936.

From February, 1935, to November, 1937, she was Secretary and Book-keeper for the Planned Publicity Service, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, at a salary of \$15 to \$20 per week. From November, 1937, to August, 1938, she held temporary positions as a public stenographer. She listed as her employer Lena Rosen, 1440 Broadway, New York City. From June, 1927, to August 25, 1938, she was employed by the Employment News, 55 West 45th Street, New York City, and from August, 1938, to the time of her application, she was employed at the Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38th Street, New York City. At this place of employment, she was Secretary to Raymond L. Buell, William T. Stone, Marguerite Ann Stewart, Anne Hartwell Johnston, William P. Maddox, and Sherman S. Hayden. Her salary ranged from \$2400 to \$2700 per year, and according to her statement, her duties consisted of acting in the capacity of an assistant and a secretary.

At the time of her application for Government service, she stated that she wanted to leave her previous employment because there was no opportunity for advancement and she desired to make a contribution towards the war effort.

She entered on duty May 3, 1943, as a clerk-stenographer in the State Department and was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration when the entire function was transferred to that organization. At present, she is employed by the UNRRA as a secretary at a salary of \$3150 per annum in the Displaced Persons Division.

At present she resides at Hancock Hall, 3665 38th Street, New York City. She made application for this residence July 5, 1943, and stated she resided at that time at 2825 Maylor Road, S. E., and that her home address was 19 East 98th Street, New York City, where her father, V. M. Rifkin, resided. She listed as a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DOCUMENT #46

Class. & Ext. By 506 BJA/CB
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 6-2-92
6-2-82 #91,121

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

reference Mrs. William Johnstone, 3065 University Terrace, N. W., and Mrs. Mary Patterson, 1923 38th Street, N. W. It is further noted that at the time of her application for Government work, she listed the following as references: Richard S. Patterson, Room 103, Winder Building, 17th and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Captain Jack J. Levinson, War Department, Price Adjustment Board, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Gladys Southard, St. Paul and St. Andrews Methodist Church, 263 West 86th Street, New York City, and Reverend Dr. Nathan Stern, Hotel Lucerne, 201 West 79th Street, New York City.

A confidential informant of the Washington Field Office has advised that a transfer was received by the Communist Party in the District of Columbia for Ruth Reid, on March 25, 1945. The informant said the right name of this individual was Ruth Rifkin and that she resided at 3665 38th Street in Washington, D. C. She was formerly of the Peter Stuyvesant Club. The informant said that Ruth Rifkin previously could be contacted c/o Flexner, 312 Second Avenue, New York City, and instructions were given that the best time to contact Rifkin was Sunday before noon by telephone, and that the Communist Party member who contacted her should say that he or she was "Evelyn's cousin." The same Washington Field informant has stated that Rifkin has been contacted by Communist Party officials and that she is to be assigned to the undercover "government group," in the District of Columbia. Previous to the time of her transfer she had been out of contact with the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., inasmuch as she maintained her membership in New York City although employed in Washington, D. C. (S)(u)

In this same connection an informant has stated that Elizabeth Searle, Secretary, Communist Political Association District #4, on May 24, 1945, advised the informant that she had an appointment with a person to whom she would turn over the name of Ruth Rifkin in order that Rifkin could be transferred into the government group. Surveillance by the Washington Field Office reflected that Elizabeth Searle, on May 24, 1945, had lunch with a woman at 12:30 P.M., at the Palais Royal and it was believed that this woman was identical to the contact woman in the government group. This individual was subsequently identified by the Washington Field Office as being Mrs. Milton Abelson, with alias Olivia J. Israeli, Director of Negotiations for the National Office of the United Federal Workers of America. It is further noted that Olivia Israeli was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, at which time she was employed in the Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board. Her husband, Milton Abelson, was also the subject of a Hatch Act investigation when he was employed by the Department of Commerce. As of June, 1945, he was carried on military leave by the Department of Commerce. Further, the file reflects that Olivia Israeli is believed to be "Lillian," contact of Albert Lannon, and it is noted that in the conversation she indicated that she was a functionary of the government group of the Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C. (S)(u) (C)

The name of Ruth Rifkin appears as a signature of an "Affidavit of Witness" to an application for permission to depart from the United States filed by

unclass per INS letter dtd 8-11-88

Jan 8-23-89

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Jakob Saper of 3415 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is noted that Saper was born April 23, 1914, at Sosnowiek, Poland, and last entered the United States on June 5, 1944, at Fort Worth, Texas. His desire for departing from the United States was because of business for the "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration," official assignment in connection with Camps Division in the European Regional Office. He stated that he expected to be absent for two months. He listed as two persons in the United States of whom inquiry might be made, B. Lapkowski of the Polish Embassy, Washington, D. C., and E. R. Fryer of the UNRRA, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C. He stated that he had Polish passport #1036-15-44, issued March 20, 1944, by the Secretary-General, Polish Foreign Office, and that the passport expired March 31, 1945. Due to the fact that Ruth Rifkin was at this time employed by the UNRRA, it is believed that she is identical with the subject of this memorandum. At the time she signed as an affidavit of witness for Saper, she stated that she was an American citizen residing in Washington, D. C., where she followed the occupation of secretary. She said that she had known Saper for six years (months). It is not known whether she meant years or months, but probably she intended to scratch out the word years on the form.

Regarding Saper, it is noted that he filed a previous application on October 27, 1944, at which time he showed that he had worked for Dr. S. Gottesman, Cracow, Barrister at Law, 1935 to 1937, with the Polish Ministry of Labor, London, as an official from 1941, and with the UNRRA at Washington, D. C., in July, 1944. He listed as sponsors, E. Reesman Fryer, UNRRA Director, Camps Division, and Philip Hammer, also of the UNRRA, both believed at that time residing in Washington, D. C.

On June 20, 1945, Saper again filed an application for an exit permit, at which time he was living at 3336 Tennyson Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at that time stating he intended to go to China and make a short stop in London. He said that application had been made by the UNRRA for his entry into those countries and that he was making the trip on official business on behalf of the UNRRA. He listed at that time two persons in the United States of whom inquiry could be made, Robert L. Brown, UNRRA, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Room 319, Washington, D. C., and Philip G. Hammer, Room 105, Washington, D. C. At that time he had another Polish passport #1036-15-44, which is to expire January 31, 1946. It is noted on this form he states that he has been a member of "The Polish Socialist Party in Poland." He used as an affidavit of witness to this application Elizabeth K. Kostolefsky, 707 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., whose occupation is that of secretary.

There is a reference to Ruth V. Reed, living at 49 West 49th Street, New York City, who was also an affidavit of witness on August 6, 1942, to an exit permit application for Kuna Agenda Johanna Margareta Van Der Molen Hydrick of the Rockefeller Foundation, 45 West 49th Street, New York City. This Hydrick

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stated she intended to go to South America by plane from Miami and then to Peru where her husband was to be stationed. She indicated that her husband was conducting scientific work for the Rockefeller Foundation. It is to be noted, however, that the signature of Ruth V. Reed appearing in connection with this application, is dissimilar to the one on the application of Dr. Jakob Saper.

In the case entitled, "Helen Celia Gvirtzman, with aliases, Senior Auditor, General Accounting Office; Internal Security; Hatch Act," the report of Special Agent J. Wayne Parrish, Washington, D. C., dated June 9, 1944, reflects that Ruth Rifkin, McLean Gardens, Washington, D. C., was interviewed concerning her knowledge of Miss Gvirtzman, at which time she advised that she had been acquainted with her approximately one year but had had no political discussions with her. Rifkin stated that there was nothing radical in her expressed views or nothing which would indicate that she was possibly affiliated with the Communist Party.

The name of Ruth Rifkin is also listed in the Bureau's files showing that she was a candidate as a member-at-large in an election on October 18, apparently 1939, in connection with the Book and Magazine Guild.

Other references concerning Ruth Rifkin, with alias Ruth Reid, reflect that a Mrs. Ruth Reid, Dauphin County, was connected with the Harrisburg Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

The name Rifkin is also mentioned in the Bureau's files in connection with a list of Communist members, Meriden Branch, Meriden, Connecticut. There is no indication that these last mentioned references are identical with the subject of this instant memorandum.

A physical description is not presently available.

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125-127

December 5, 1945

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3/1/83
Classified by SP6 BJA
Declassify on: OADR
10/23/87 SP6 BJA/TML #246 845
3042 PWT/mj 11/3/88 112-1

Re: ALLAN R. ROSENBERG, with alias
ALLEN ROSENBERG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

A review of the Bureau's files reflects the following information regarding the above captioned subject. U

Allan R. Rosenberg, who on February 20, 1940 was the Legal Assistant to the Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board, was called as a witness before a Special Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the National Labor Relations Board. Representative Howard W. Smith was Chairman of this Committee. On this occasion, Rosenberg testified that he was born in Forchester, Massachusetts, in 1909; that he graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1926, Harvard College in 1930, and Harvard Law School in 1936. Following his graduation, he stated he came to Washington, D. C., and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. His services were loaned by this Board to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an attorney and investigator, and in April, 1937 he was appointed a Review Attorney by the NLRB in Washington, D. C. According to his testimony, in October, 1937 he was appointed Legal Assistant to Benedict Wolf, at that time Secretary of the Board, and he continued in that position under Nathan Witt, Secretary at the time of the hearing. In this capacity as Legal Assistant to Nathan Witt, Rosenberg stated he received \$3,600 per annum. U

All of the above information was set forth in the report of Special Agent R. L. Chapman dated March 6, 1940, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "National Labor Relations Board, Misuse of Congressional Appropriations." U

It will be noted that the Bureau's interest in this investigation arose by reason of the fact that the record of testimony and exhibits which were introduced during the hearings before the Special Committee of the House of Representatives reflected that the appropriations of the NLRB were used to seek outside support to oppose legislation affecting the National Labor Relations Act and to oppose reduction of appropriations of the Board in violation of Section 201, Title 18, USC. U

Subsequently in this investigation, as reflected in the report of Special Agent Chapman, dated March 28, 1940, at Washington, D. C., Allan R. Rosenberg was interviewed and furnished a signed statement under oath. Information furnished by Rosenberg in this statement generally confirmed all the information previously given by him before the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, and in addition, it was ascertained that following his graduation from Harvard Law School in June, 1936, he was admitted to practice law in the District of Columbia in October, 1936. Speaking of his association with the NLRB, Rosenberg stated that during August, 1938, he was placed in charge of the "Order Section" of the NLRB under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Board; that about the first of February, 1939, he was transferred to a legislative committee established by the Board to prepare a report which was to be presented before the Senate and House Committees proposed U

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Class. & Ext. By SP6 BJA/Cb #91,121
Reason: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4-28-82

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amendments to the National Labor Relations Act having been already introduced in both Houses and the passage of which would have greatly affected the activities of the NLRB. U

According to his statements in April, 1939, a staff of about six or eight attorneys were assigned to work under his supervision and they were charged with the gathering of evidence and the preparing of statements to be used before the Committee answering criticisms which had been leveled at the NLRB. Rosenberg said that his appointment as supervisor of this staff was made by Nathan Witt, Secretary of the NLRB. U

The Bureau's investigation, with particular reference to Rosenberg, ascertained that he was placed in charge of a number of attorneys, as set out above, and that one by the name of Robert L. Condon working under him was placed in charge of correspondence; that a great deal of correspondence on Government stationery and using franked envelopes was directed to persons suggested by the various regional directors of the NLRB, soliciting them to write to Senator Thomas stating their views in opposition to the proposed amendments to the Act. U

It will be noted that Nathan Witt, Secretary of the NLRB and the person responsible for the appointment and service of Rosenberg, has been identified by Whittaker Chambers, a former high ranking Communist, as being a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. Chambers has furnished information that Nathan Witt succeeded leadership of the Communist underground in Washington following Harold Ware and in turn was succeeded by John Abt as Head of the Communist underground. U

A letter from the New York Field Division to the Bureau dated September 25, 1941, captioned "Investigation of Government Employees, Internal Security. Hatch Act." advises that among the notations in the file at the office of the New Leader, a liberal publication located at 7 East 15th Street, New York City, was one to the effect that Allan Rosenberg who, it was believed, was employed by the NLRB was responsible for the "knife-in-the-back stab" on the report of David J. Saposs. U

On December 8, 1944, Colonel J. W. Keller of the War Department who was Security Officer for the Foreign Economic Administration identified Allan R. Rosenberg as Chief of the Economic Instruction Staff, FEA. Colonel Keller made known that Rosenberg had requested material classified "~~top secret~~." U

On August 30, 1945, a highly confidential source in the Washington Field Division made known that Allan Rosenberg of the FEA had been in contact with officials of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D. C. The informant noted that Rosenberg urged the Czechoslovakian officials to apply for a credit with the Export-Import Bank, stating "The Melon is being cut." (S) (X) (C)

In the report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey, dated May 15, 1941, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "National Lawyers Guild, Internal Security - C," it was noted that a highly confidential source had furnished a roster of the active members of the Lawyers Guild in the Washington, D. C., area. It was noted that the name of Allen Rosenberg appeared thereon with the address 1929 R Street, N.W. and the further notation, dues had last been paid March 9, 1940. U

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On January 8, 1942, the active indices of the Special Committee on un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Martin Dies, Chairman, were checked by an Agent of the Washington Field Office and the following notations appeared after the names Allan R. Rosenberg and Allen Rosenberg: "Marian Anderson's Citizens Committee Member - Committee File." Following the name Allan Rosenberg is the notation, "National Lawyers Guild Member - Committee File - 2920 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C." U

A highly confidential source during the period of April, 1943, advised that one Allan Rosenberg was associated in the work of his department with Max Lowenthal, who at that time was connected with the Railroad Retirement Board. It will be noted that the agency with which Rosenberg was connected was not known to the informant. (X)(u)

In the report of Special Agent (A) J. Bernard Cook, dated September 14, 1944, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the USA, Internal Security - R," it was stated that an examination of the cancelled checks charged to the Purchasing Commission of the USSR in the United States for the month of July, 1944, reflected the name of A. Rosenberg of Washington, D. C. U

Dr. Robert M. W. Kemper, a special employee of the Philadelphia Field Division, on January 19, 1945, advised that when the employment of one Miss Hedwig Wachenhein, a former Social Democratic Deputy in the Prussian Legislative Assembly, was not extended with the FEA, it was generally known that her immediate superior Allen Rosenberg indicated that he was anti-sympathetic to employee Wachenhein's anti-Communist stand. U

In addition to the above references, the report of Special Agent Lionel L. Meunier of New Haven, Connecticut, dated January 10, 1944, in the case entitled "Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, with aliases, Espionage - G, J," contains information that a translation of Russian material taken from the files maintained by Vonsiatsky included considerable correspondence with one K. Kasinsky during the period from December, 1935 to December, 1937. According to this material, Kasinsky furnished Vonsiatsky with a list of five persons who were alleged to be Communist agents. Included was the name of "A. Rosenberg" and the notation "Went to America (South) in 1934; worked with I. Fine in the American-Scandinavian Section of the Comintern at Danzig; returned to Europe." Kasinsky claimed to be in contact with various trustworthy persons in the USSR. It will be noted that Vonsiatsky in the summer of 1942 at Hartford, Connecticut, pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring to commit espionage. U

In the report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey, dated March 8, 1941, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "League of Women's Shoppers, Washington, D. C., Internal Security - C," the name of Mrs. Allan R. Rosenberg, 1727 R. Street, N. W., Telephone Number MI 7520, was listed as an active member of the League as of January 1, 1941. In the same report, there was contained a reference to Mrs. Allan R. Rosenberg, 1711 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., and the information that on June 20, 1939, she had contributed two dollars to the League. U

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108-133

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December 5, 1945

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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#91,121~~

BERNARD SCHUSTER with aliases
B. Schuster, Bernard Chester,
B. Chester, Boris Szuster
Cover Name Chester

Classified by SP5 R19
Declassify on: OADR 47
3/1/83

Bernard Schuster is the subject of a New York investigation entitled, "Bernard Schuster, was; Security Matter - C," last report dated October 31, 1945 (closed). At that time he was residing at 306 East 15th Street, New York City, and was the co-owner of a small import-export firm known as the National Mercantile and Trading Company, formerly Bernador Sales Company, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City.

He was born October 14, 1904, at Warsaw, Russia (Poland). He was married in Jersey City, New Jersey, June 16, 1929, to Dorothy Schuster, born June 8, 1911, at Jersey City, New Jersey. His father is Leon Schuster, 64 years of age, residing at 162 East 7th Street, New York City. His mother is Cecelia Schuster. He has two brothers, Mitchelle Schuster, 75 West Moshula Parkway, Bronx, New York, and Saul Schuster, 416 East 15th Street, New York City. His education consisted of eight years' elementary schooling, four years' high school, followed by attendance at New York University. The records there indicate that he was admitted in February, 1925. He was a graduate of Morris High School, Bronx, New York, and entered the New York University as a premedical student, majoring in chemistry. Upon graduation, he received a B. S. Degree in 1928, but was not accepted to the medical school reportedly due to mediocre records. Since 1934 he has been an accountant. He is registered for Selective Service with Local Board #9, 230 Second Avenue, New York City. He registered February 16, 1942, giving an address of 416 East 15th Street. Inquiry reflected that he had moved from that address following his registration to 226 East 36th Street, and then moved to 306 East 15th Street. His Social Security Number is 126-14-8587.

Regarding his previous business employment, it is noted that from about 1935 to March, 1939, he was Treasurer of the Wholesale Book Company, 50 East 13th Street, New York City, which company was a distributing organization for the CP, USA. Following this, he was Director of the Commonwealth Minupress Company, Incorporated, which was organized March, 1939, for the purpose of printing and distributing literature. William E. Browder and Bernard Chester are listed among the Directors of this corporation. He has also been an officer of the Rotograph Company, and his last employment has been in connection with the National Mercantile and Trading Company, formerly the Bernador Sales Company, and it is noted that his wife was also interested in this company. The files also show that he occasionally worked for Joseph W. Fenger of 1450 Broadway. Investigation reflected this was probably Joseph Finger, an accountant for the Wholesale Book Company, who resided at 39-71 44th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, New York.

Regarding his naturalization, inquiry has reflected a file on one Bernard Schuster of 1837 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, New York (Old address). This individual was admitted to citizenship on January 28, 1928, in the Supreme Court of Bronx County,

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New York. He entered the United States under the name Boris Szuster, from Danzig, Germany, arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, on February 21, 1921, on the SS Manchuria. This individual's date of birth was also October 14, 1904, at Warsaw, Poland, and is undoubtedly identical with the subject of this memorandum. He was destined at the time of his arrival in the United States to Louis Schutte, who was living in New York City, and the records show he was travelling with his father, Leon Szuster. Witnesses to his naturalization were Louis Schutte, jeweler, 2145 70th Street, Brooklyn, New York, and Rudolph Schuster, a furrier living at 2372 Valentine Avenue, Bronx, New York. Schuster's naturalization certificate is #2702744.

Regarding the Workers Library Publishers, Incorporated, it has been ascertained that their distribution was handled by the Wholesale Book Corporation. The Wholesale Book Corporation was organized in 1935 and from the Certificate of Registration filed December 23, 1935, by Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney, it is noted that the Directors listed until the first meeting of the stockholders were Sam Siegel, 1686 Bryan Avenue, Bronx, New York; Bernard Schuster, 35 East 12th Street, New York City, and David Amirillo, also of 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

A Bernard Schuster, accountant-auditor, 202 West 40th Street, New York City, on July 25, 1935, addressed a letter to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., stating that he understood there were openings for experienced and competent accountants. He requested an application. Although an application was forwarded to Mr. Schuster, no further action was taken by him.

The Daily Worker for June 7, 1938, referred to B. Chester as Acting New York State Membership Director of the Communist Party. In 1939, B. Schuster was President of the Fifth A. D. Club of the Communist Party, Bronx, New York. His address at the time was 1336 Wilkins Avenue, telephone Dayton 37290.

In March, 1939, Bernard Schuster resigned his position as Treasurer of the Wholesale Book Corporation.

An additional reference to B. Schuster of 1336 Wilkins Avenue, Bronx, New York, is reflected in a list of names of individuals on whom the Immigration and Naturalization Service reports "no record" or "unable to identify."

In April, 1941, an individual known only as Chester contacted Alexander Trachtenberg, President of the International Publishers, Incorporated, requesting his presence as the principal speaker at a lower East Side Communist Party section meeting to be held on May 14, 1941.

A reference is noted dated May of 1942, reflecting that one Hans Berger cabled a Professor Julius Lehmann, address Westbury, Madison Avenue, 69th Street, New York City. This cable stated, "Cabled Schuster quote permission providing monies Emma expired end month. Have obtained new permission for providing Emma funds for another year on same conditions as last year. Payment must be effected for one year, latest 15th March. Wire whether you agree to this best

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solution unquote. Will provide funds unless cable company received latest 20th instant." It is not known whether this is identical to the Schuster, subject of this memorandum.

In 1943 Schuster was reported to be a member of the Communist Party and Treasurer of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. An informant stated that Samuel Rosen, a Communist Party official in New York City, turned over money he had collected from various branches of the Communist Party to Schuster and received in turn receipts for this money. This informant stated he knew that subject, under the name Chester, was employed at Communist Party Headquarters in the same office as Charles Krumbein, National Treasurer of the Communist Political Association. It is noted that Al Lannon, District Secretary of the Communist Political Association, discussed with Chester the up-state registration of the New York State Communist Party. Chester had the figures broken down into occupational and racial groups and was currently, in 1943, in charge. (u)

In March, 1943, Al Powers, Jr., contacted Chester at the Communist Party State Headquarters, inquiring about the expense of renting Madison Square Garden for one night in connection with the forthcoming Negro Labor Victory Committee rally. An informant stated that on April 9, 1942, an individual by the name of Bob contacted Chester at Communist Party Headquarters, at which time Chester cautioned Bob about coming to the office in his soldier's uniform. (u)

A confidential source advised that Juan Antonio Corretjer, Secretary-General of the National Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, contacted Chester of the Prompt Press (printers of Pueblos Hispanos), on June 24, 1943, and reported that "the stuff will be ready in about 40 minutes." Further, it is noted on May 12, 1943, J. Q. Robinson, organizer of the waterfront section of the Communist Party, called Chester advising him of a banquet to be held on May 21, at which time Earl Browder would speak. In this connection it is also noted that Robbie, of the waterfront section, contacted Mitch Beranson. Mitch stated that he was in Chester's office trying to get "a couple hundred bucks for expenses" and stated that the decision was that he, Mitch, should go off the Party pay roll. An informant advised that Connie Jackson at the State Headquarters, furnished Chester with a record of the Kings County Communist Party Membership List, broken down into Assembly Districts. This was on June 4, 1943. This informant mentioned a conversation between B. Wells, Peter Cacchione's Secretary, and Bernie Chester, discussing the amount of money allotted to Cacchione's campaign fund by the New York State Communist Party through Bernard Chester, Treasurer. An informant has reported a conversation of June 22, 1943, between Cacchione and Bill Laurence in which Cacchione requested a thousand dollars for campaign expenses and Laurence told him O.K., to pick it up at Chester's office. (u)

The Daily Worker for July 27, 1943, reflects that the New York State Committee of the Communist Party sent a letter of congratulations to the Columbus Hill Club, Seventh A. D., Manhattan, congratulating that branch on being the first to complete its quota during the current press and fund drive, signed by Israel Antor, Chairman, Gilbert Green, Secretary, and Bernard Chester, Treasurer, New York

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City State Committee. An informant stated that an unidentified woman from the Jewish Center, Russian War Relief, was referred by Rose Wortis to Mr. Chester "who is in charge of the calendar." The informant stated that on July 29, 1943, Bernard Chester told Lem Harris that he had a sum of money for Harris and later would bring it to Harris' office on the sixth floor. He also advised that Harry Kaufman notified the Madison Square Garden authorities to change the name on the reservation from that of Mr. Chester to the Daily Worker.

Information appears that Martin Young of the Industrial Section of the Communist Party conferred with Bernard Chester of the State Headquarters (Communist Party), at which time Young requested a copy of the analysis of the Social and Industrial Compositions of the 6000 new recruits. The same informant reported a conversation of July 8, 1943, between Shirley Fields and Johnny Steuben, mentioning that Chester (probably Bernard Chester) credited their section with a \$4500 quota in the current fund-raising campaign. On August 16, 1943, John Lavin asked Bernard Chester at the State Headquarters about his check, at which time Chester told him that Lavin was no longer on the pay roll and for him to write his own check for cash on the account of the New York County Committee. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

In 1944, a confidential source furnished the Syracuse Field Division with information that George Sheldrick, former Onondaga, Chicago organizer of the Communist Party, had received a letter on the letterhead of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party signed, "B. Chester, Secretary-Treasurer." In January, 1944, Chester attempted to reserve the Madison Square Garden for Tuesday, January 18, 1944, for the Lenin Memorial Celebration.

The Bureau's files reflect that one Chester had arrived in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 15, 1944, for the purpose of conducting three days' investigation into the Wofsy Vindication Committee. It is noted that it has been a practice of the Communist Party, USSR, to send political instructors or travelling organizers to assist in the direction of the activities of Communist Parties in other countries. One of the duties of these individuals is to assist the control commission in disciplinary matters. It was stated that these travelling organizers were never of the same nationality as that of the country where they were assigned to work. The Bureau has previously pointed out regarding the Chester in connection with the Wofsy investigation that possibly this individual was one of those political instructors. Information appeared that Chester was in some way connected with the office of Charles Krumbein in New York City. Investigation reflected that this Chester is probably identical to the subject of this memorandum.

In December, 1944, it is noted that Bernard Schuster was interested in a course on "The Negro and the Nation," given jointly by the Jefferson School, the George Washington Carver School of New York City, and People's Voice, Negro newspaper of New York City.

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On January 15, 1944, the names Bernard Schuster and Dorothy Blaustein Schuster appeared on a list of individuals arriving in the United States at Brownsville, Texas. This Bernard Schuster is identical with the subject of this memorandum. At the time he stated that he was returning from a pleasure trip to Mexico, having departed via Brownsville, Texas, on November 20, 1944. He also said that he had no relatives residing abroad and that his only recent foreign travel consisted of six months' pleasure trip to France during 1938. This individual, however, entered the United States again at Brownsville, Texas, on or about March 30, 1945, via P.A.A.

Additional information concerning Schuster indicates that on May 25, 1944, he wrote a check in the amount of \$500 to the Advance Scientific Publications, Incorporated.

The following references concerned people by the name of Schuster, but it is not known whether they are identical. One Schuster was listed as a member of the Philadelphia Teachers Union and a resident of the Mackley Apartments in 1942. It was noted that the Secretary of the Communist Party in Philadelphia mailed second notices of the Browder meeting held on December 10, 1942, in Philadelphia, to individuals, including Schuster. A reference is made to a Dr. Schuster, reportedly one of the leaders of the "New York Labor Conference of German-Americans."

In the case entitled, "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated; Internal Security - C," it is noted that in the report of Special Agent William Francis Norton, Jr., dated May 11, 1944, at New York City, in a copy of the minutes of the Steering Committee meeting held on January 20, 1944, it is noted "that Mr. Smith write to Mr. Schuster thanking him for his interest in the Picture Book Project and advising him that for the time being the Council will not pursue the project."

In the same case, the report of Special Agent William Francis Norton, Jr., dated at New York City on February 15, 1944, showed that a Dr. Schuster was suggested in connection with "Second Paper on Education in Wartime in the United States." Recent investigation has shown that Schuster is presently working in Room 821, at 33 West 42nd Street, New York City. He is associated with May Cass Brooks, who is also the Technical Secretary for Indusco (Committee for Aid to Chinese Industries and Cooperatives). It is noted that Brooks returned from Mexico City on December 15, 1944, which is the same date that Schuster and his wife returned to this country from Mexico.

The following is a physical description of Bernard Schuster, with aliases:

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-5-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Address	306 East 15th Street Top Rear Apartment
Age	40 (1944)
Born	October 14, 1904, at Warsaw, Russia (Poland)
Occupation	Accountant
Race	White
Height	5'8"
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Build	Medium
Complexion	Medium, light
Speech	Soft-spoken
Glasses	None
Mustache	None
Marital Status	Married
Nationality	Polish
Characteristics	Suspicious, nervous, tail conscious
Education	New York University, B. S. Degree
Selective Service	Registered with Local Board #9, 240 Second Avenue, New York City, Order Number 11501.

It is noted that in the Dies Report an individual by the name of B. Shuster was listed as a clerk in the Files and Stock Keeping Department for the Amtorg Trading Corporation as of June, 1930. It is not known whether this individual is identical to the subject of this memorandum.

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76-

134-136
December 6, 1945

RE: HELEN P. SILVERMASTER, with aliases
HELEN WITTE
HELEN WOLKOFF
HELEN VOLKOV
MRS. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

INTRODUCTION

This subject, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was usually present when Elizabeth Terrill Bentley made her visits to the Silvermaster home to obtain the information gathered by the Silvermaster espionage group. On occasion the subject would obtain copies of United States Treasury documents made by Sonya Gold in the office of Harry D. White and deliver them to the informant on the latter's visits to the Silvermaster home.

The following is a summary of available information on Helen Silvermaster obtained from a review of Bureau files:

BACKGROUND

She was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron, known as Baron Peter Witte, and, according to the informant, she is about 42 or 43 years old. Her father was a counselor to the Czar and once headed a large Russian scientific expedition to Mongolia. He also acted as an adviser to the Mongolian Government and after the October Revolution he was arrested and subsequently released, thereafter becoming the head of Rice Institute in the South Ukraine where he engaged in scientific work.

After the revolution the subject went to China where she married a White Russian whose last name was Volkov. About 1923, he came to California as an adviser to the Manchurian Prince and presumably the subject accompanied him. He was allegedly sent here by the Russian Government and it is said that he finally became an O.G.P.U. agent, according to Charles Malamuth, who is a teacher of Russian at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and formerly with Military Intelligence. Will Allen, a Labor writer for the Washington Daily News, stated that the subject was supposed to have been the common-law wife of one Wolkoff, who was an O.G.P.U. agent. He was stricken with tuberculosis and asked Silvermaster to look after his wife. As a result of this marriage a son, Anotole Boris Volkov, was born in San Francisco, October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter, the subject separated from her husband and lived with Silvermaster whom she married three or four years later, after securing a divorce from Volkov. Her marriage to Silvermaster is believed to have occurred in 1928 or 1929.

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Since August of 1935, she and her husband have lived in Washington, D. C., their address since 1939 being 5515 30th Street, N. W. and prior to that, 2620 Jocelyn Street, N. W. She is not known to have been gainfully employed in Washington but according to the informant she has done considerable voluntary work such as engaging in Red Cross activities. She is said to still have relatives in Russia and, according to Benjamin Mandel, 3101 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Washington, D. C., she has a brother-in-law by the name of Shcherbackoff, a Soviet agricultural expert, who was in the United States for a while.

According to the records of the Registrar's office at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the subject's son, Anatole Boris Volkov, entered the university in June, 1942, after having attended Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D. C. He withdrew from the university, May 10, 1944, to be inducted into the United States Navy. These records listed his mother as Helen P. Silvermaster, a graduate of the University of Moscow, Russia, and his step-father as N. Gregory Silvermaster. According to the informant, Anatole sometimes went to New York to deliver material to the informant for the Silvermasters. A picture of Anatole, obtained from the university records, is available in the file of the Charlotte, North Carolina Field Division. Another photograph of him taken as he was leaving the convention hall of Communist Party District #16 on April 30, 1944, at Richmond, Virginia, is available in Bureau files. According to the informant, he was assigned to a naval training station near Chicago, Illinois, probably the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

CONTACTS

The name of Helen Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared in an address book which Louise Bransten kept in her home in San Francisco, California, in 1944. Mrs. Bransten was a constant associate of Gregori Kheifets, the former Soviet Vice Consul, San Francisco, and she is the divorced wife of Richard Bransten. Both she and her husband have been prominent in the Comrap investigation.

The names of Helen and Greg Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of names, apparently a 1943 Christmas card list, prepared by Haakon Maurice Chevalier, a professor in the French Department of the University of California, frequently mentioned in the Comrap and Cinrad investigations.

It has been reported that Mrs. N. Gregory Silvermaster accompanied Robert Alexander Brady when he rented a home on 29th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Brady, at that time, was the head Social Economist in the Office of Price Administration and the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He was reported to be a member of the Communist Party and of several front organizations.

FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that the name of Helen P. Silvermaster appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The name of Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster was listed among the active members of the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of January 1, 1941.

David Saposs, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, stated that Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China, and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He added that he had heard that her husband represented the O.G.P.U. in the United States.

The name, Helen Silvermaster, appeared on a list of members of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. This list was furnished by Miss Zola Ardene Clear, an employee of the General Accounting Office, who described the subject as being one of the most outspoken and radical members of this organization. The organization is no longer in existence.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, according to Worthington B. Houghton, the Secretary for the E. Quincy Smith Real Estate Company. They were also listed as having donated \$45.00 to this organization, which is reported to be Communist controlled.

According to an article in the Washington Post, March 18, 1938, the subject and her husband attended a reception given in honor of Dr. Gustav Regler by the Women's Committee of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. Dr. Regler, for many years, was a leading Communist writer in Germany and later became a political commissar in one of the International Brigades in the Spanish Revolution. He is presently residing in Mexico where he has ostensibly departed from the Communist Party line.

137-159
December 5, 1945

MAX L. SPECTOR

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement advised that about April, 1941, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation started business with offices at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City. At this time Reynolds was President and Treasurer; Elizabeth Bentley was the Vice President; and Max Spector was Assistant Treasurer. Spector, according to Elizabeth Bentley, was formerly associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation and although she knew he was a Communist, she had no information that would indicate that Max Spector was involved in any other activities.

A complete review of the Bureau files was made in the name of Max Spector which reflected little background information concerning this individual as follows:

On July 24, 1942, the Bureau received a copy of Censorship Daily Reports which reflected the following information: "U. S. Service Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Subject, New York corporation, is engaged as a packing-shipping agency, arranging for shipments of packages from individuals in this country to Soviet Russia. Subject is also the sole agency for In-Tourist Agency of the Soviet Government and in this connection, collects duties and fees for the Government of Soviet Russia and arranges for the shipping and insurance. It is also the agent for the transfer of money from this country to Soviet Russia. Officers are: John H. Reynolds, President; Elizabeth Bentley, Vice President; Max L. Spector, Assistant Treasurer."

According to the Bureau files, Max L. Spector is the subject of an investigation entitled "World Tourist, Incorporated; Jacob Raisin, was; United States Service and Shipping Corporation; John Hazard Reynolds, was; Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, was; Max L. Spector, wa; Registration Act, Espionage - R." A review of this investigation reveals little background information concerning Max L. Spector. The report of Special Agent J. E. Prater dated February 19, 1942, at New York, New York, in this investigation, reveals that a credit report on the United States Service and Shipping Corporation reflects that John Hazard Reynolds had made the statement to the credit bureau that Max L. Spector was an accountant and was previously employed as such until becoming associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as Assistant Treasurer. Investigation further revealed that Max L. Spector was formerly a junior official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

The report of Special Agent W. L. Price dated January 8, 1942, at New York, New York, in this investigation, reveals that arrangements were made with William Malherb, building superintendent at 212 Fifth Avenue, New

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York City, to point out Max L. Spector, Assistant Treasurer of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation located at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The following description of Max L. Spector was obtained from personal observations by Special Agent W. L. Price:

Name	Max L. Spector
Age	55
Height	5'7"
Weight	140
Build	Slender
Complexion	Swarthy
Hair	Dark brown streaked with gray, partly bald
Dress	Dark green suit, brown shirt, brown tie, no hat
Occupation	Assistant Treasurer, United States Service and Shipping Corporation
Address	536 West 111th Street, New York City

No other background information was available in the above investigation.

The report of Special Agent R. D. Douglas dated October 20, 1941, at Albany, New York; in the case entitled "Armand Labis Feldman, was, et al, Espionage - R", reveals that the name Max Spector, 536 West 111th Street, New York City, was carried on a list of names and addresses of employees of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which list was taken from the records of the Second Quarterly Report of 1941 furnished to the New York State Department of Labor, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance.

One Max Spector of New York City in 1922 was reported as one of the correspondents of Vincent Novakovitch, an official of the Soviet Government engaged in disseminating revolutionary propaganda among crews of the American merchant men in Odessa.

The report of Special Agent G. M. Langdon dated November 10, 1941, at San Francisco, California, in the case entitled "Frank Efroin Spector, wa; Rose Nathan Spector, wa; Internal Security - C", reveals that as of September 22, 1936, one Max Spector headed a protest committee in connection with protesting the arrest of L. Ross and demanding that the San Francisco Mayor instruct city police not to molest Communists holding peaceful meetings. No other identifying data of this Max Spector were set out.

One Max Spector who was born in New York City December 28, 1909, and who resides at 1220 Seneca Avenue, Bronx, New York, and who is manager of the Rival Shoe Store in the Bronx, New York, is the subject of a closed

Security Matter - C New York investigation. This investigation revealed he is a member of the Wilkins Club of the Fifth Assembly District, Bronx, New York, which is a part of the Communist Party. However, it is not believed this individual is identical with the Max L. Spector described above.

The report of Special Agent Samuel J. Beyhan dated June 7, 1944, in the case entitled "Communist Party, USA, District No. 2, New York Field Division, Fifth Assembly District, Bronx, Internal Security - C", reveals that the Communist Party had two Communist clubs in the Fifth Assembly District of the Bronx known as the Wilkins Club and the Simpson Club. A confidential informant advised that Max Spector, 1220 Seneca Avenue, Bronx, New York, is indicated to be on the Executive Committee of the Wilkins Club as of February 5, 1944.

Investigation by Special Agent George S. Handy dated November 21, 1942, New York City, in the case entitled "George Spector, wa; Internal Security - R", reveals that George Spector, subject of that investigation, had a brother, Max Spector, who was then serving in the United States Army.

On September 5, 1941, the Visa Division of the Department of State requested the Bureau to furnish reports regarding a list of persons for alien visa control purposes. Among this list of names was the name Max Spector, 75 Norfolk Street, New York City; real estate. No other identifying data were set forth.

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145-147

December 5, 1945

Classified by ~~SP5 JLE~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~ 4-22-83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: MRS. LINI MOERKIRK STOUMAN,
with aliases Mrs. Louis Clyde Stouman,
Lini Morekirk Fuhr, Lee Morekirk Fuhr,
Lee Moerkirk Fuhr, Lee Moerkerk Fuhr

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

A complete review of the Bureau files concerning the above-captioned individual and all of her aliases has been made reflecting the following information.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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Date of Review ~~5-5-92~~ 5-5-82 #91121

Lini Moerkirk was born July 27, 1905 at Paterson, New Jersey. Her education consisted of attendance at the New Rochelle Hospital School of Nursing, New Rochelle, New York, from 1925 until 1928. The records of the Teachers' College of Columbia University reflect that Lee Moerkerk Fuhr was graduated from the Teachers' College in June, 1932, with a nursing degree and that she later pursued additional courses at the College. In May, 1943, she received a Bachelor of Science degree in public nursing.

Her employment since 1932 is as follows:

June, 1932 to September, 1934	Visiting Nurse Association Port Chester, New York
September, 1935 to August, 1936	Birth Control Clinic Research Bureau 17 West 16th Street New York City
September, 1936 to January, 1937	Hospital for Joint Diseases Madison Avenue at 124th Street New York City Supervisor - Mrs. L. Swatzburg
January, 1938 to June, 1938	Nurse Placement Service East 40th Street New York City Supervisor - Alice Snyder
September, 1938 to May, 1941	San Miguel City Health Las Vegas, New Mexico Supervisor - Harriet Sayer

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June, 1941 to August, 1941

Insular Public Health
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Supervisor - Dr. J. Chavez

August, 1941 to May, 1942

Work Projects Administration
San Juan, Puerto Rico

June, 1942 to January, 1943

Work Projects Administration
1735 New York Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
Supervisor - Dr. A. J. Borowski
Chief of Health Section

June 1, 1943 to June 15, 1944

Chicago Health Department
54 West Hubbard Street
Chicago, Illinois
Immediate Supervisor - Mrs. E. L. Kelley

July 3, 1944 to February 28, 1945

City of Los Angeles Board of Health
as medical-social worker

At the Marriage License Bureau, New York City, Volumn #2, Record #783, it was indicated that on January 10, 1944, Lini Moerkirk Fuhr married Louis Clyde Stouman of the United States Army. It was further indicated that her former husband, William Fuhr, had died in 1931. Stouman's birth-place was given as Springtown, Pennsylvania.

As of August 1942, Lini Fuhr was residing at 1911 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. As of April, 1943, she was residing at 404 West 115th Street, New York City, c/o Taylor. On October 1, 1943, she was residing at 4342 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. As of December 11, 1944, Lini Stouman was residing at 1073 West Kensington Road, Los Angeles, California. Lini Stouman resided at 1418 1/2 Edgecliff Drive, Los Angeles, California, telephone 14403 as of July, 1945.

The "Daily Worker" for May 20, 1937, carried a picture of Lini Fuhr on page two under the caption, "Lini Fuhr is Back from Spain Where Fascists Bomb Hospitals." The paper in this article gave her activities stating that she had gone to Spain on January 16 (1937) with the First Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, Medical Unit, and that she had returned to the United States to lecture during the Spanish Aid Week of May 30 to June 9. According to this article, Lini Fuhr was born in New Jersey of Dutch parents and as a small child worked as a bobbin girl in a New Jersey factory. At the age of sixteen, she became a telephone operator and at eighteen, began training at New Rochelle Hospital as a nurse.

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She was married but her husband died a year after their child, [redacted] was born. This article also indicated that she had worked in Port Chester, New York, as a visiting nurse and in 1934, she secured her Bachelor of Science degree in public health. In 1935 and 1936, she did social work in various hospitals. According to the article, when she heard of the hospital unit going to Spain, she joined up and went along with them.

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The above background information was obtained from the case file on the above-captioned individual in the following reports: Report of Special Agent Oscar H. Sells dated April 16, 1943, at Washington, D. C.; Report of Special Agent Robert L. Smeltzer dated March 29, 1944, at New York City; Report of Special Agent Louis D. Halla dated May 24, 1944, at Chicago, Illinois; and the Report of Special Agent Michael J. Kaine, Jr., dated October 29, 1945, at Los Angeles, California.

The report of Special Agent Thomas E. Bryant dated December 21, 1944, at Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "Dr. Deborah Vivian Dauber, with alias; Internal Security - R," reveals that as of November, 1944, Mrs. Stouman was employed at the Venereal Disease Clinic for the City of Los Angeles. The records of the City Service Department, City of Los Angeles, were checked and they reflected that Mrs. Lini Moerkirk Stouman was employed in July, 1944, by the City of Los Angeles in the capacity of a medical-social worker at a salary of \$175.00 per month. These records reflected further that she had been employed since 1931 as a medical-social worker in Port Chester, New York; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Las Vegas, New Mexico and Chicago, Illinois, where, according to the records, she worked from 1943 to June, 1944, as Director of Epidemiology for the Chicago Venereal Disease Control Clinics. Mrs. Stouman stated in her application for employment that the reason for her coming to California was the ill health of her daughter who had rheumatic fever.

ASSOCIATES AND ACTIVITIES

The report of Special Agent Oscar H. Sells dated April 16, 1943, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "Lini Moerkirk Fuhr," reveals that Lini Moerkirk Fuhr was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation inasmuch as she was a complainant in the case entitled "Herman Meyer; Internal Security - G." This interview took place in August, 1942, at which time she was residing at 1911 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Lini Fuhr advised that she was employed as a health consultant on venereal disease by the United States Public Health Service, 1734 New York Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Investigation disclosed, however, that the personnel office of the U. S. Public Health Service had no record of ever having employed Lini Fuhr in any capacity.

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The indices of the Dies Committee reflected the following index cards as of February 27, 1943:

Lini Fuhr
Benson Hurst Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy
Speaker
"Daily Worker" January 27, 1938, page 8

Lini Fuhr
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid
Spanish Democracy
Speaker
Recently returned from Spain
"Daily Worker" January 19, 1938, page 2

Lini Fuhr
Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Contributor, "Among Friends"
("Among Friends," Spring, 1938, page 10)

Lini M. Fuhr
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid
Spanish Democracy
Veteran of medical service in Spain
Leaflet

Lini Fuhr
(Communist)
1937 New York
Picture - "Daily Worker" May 20, 1937, page 2, column 4
"Daily Worker," May 27, 1937, page 1, column 1
Served as nurse in Spain, recently returned to United States
and now conducting a lecture tour under auspices of the
Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy
"Daily Worker" August 18, 1937, page 2, column 6
(Lieutenant Make Mills, Chicago Police Department files)

Lini Fuhr
Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy
Nurse
Photograph
"Daily Worker" May 18, 1937, page 2

Lini Fuhr
Party Member, Communist Party
Speaker
Brooklyn
"Daily Worker" May 29, 1937, page 2

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Lini Fuhr
Medical Bureau, North American Committee to Aid Spanish
Democracy
Nurse
"Daily Worker" January 15, 1937, page 4
Hospital for Joint Diseases, New York City

The "Daily Worker" for January 19, 1938, listed Lini Fuhr as one of the speakers at a meeting of the East Bronx Division of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. This article stated that Lini Fuhr, "who had recently returned from Spain after serving as head nurse in one of the American hospitals behind the Loyalist lines," would be one of the speakers.

The report of Special Agent Robert L. Smeltzer dated March 29, 1944, at New York City in the case entitled "Mrs. Lini Moerkirk Stouman, also known as Lini Moerkirk Fuhr, Lee Moerkerk Fuhr; Security Matter - C" reflects that Confidential Informant T-1 made available the June, 1937, issue of "The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review," in which an article appeared on page 602 entitled "With the American Unit in War-torn Spain," submitted by Lini Fuhr, R. N., New York City. This article stated: "The First American Medical Unit left for Spain on January 16, 1937. The personnel consisted of Dr. Ed Barsky, chief surgeon; Frederica Martin, chief nurse; Mildred Rackley, clerk and interpreter; Pierre Quiegnac and Carl Ruhman, ambulance drivers.....and myself (Mrs. Fuhr) as nurses. We were sent by the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.....".

Miss Anita Jones, Room 303, Maternity Center Association, 654 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised that Lini Fuhr had at one time pursued an obstetrics course at the Maternity Center. Miss Jones stated that her impression of Lini Fuhr was that she was pseudo-intellect and not too intelligent but motivated by a desire to help the unfortunate and needy. She stated that Lini Fuhr had remarked to her that the Russian social system was preferable to that of the United States.

Miss Martha Mitchell, 200 West 57th Street, who joined the second expedition to Spain in 1937, not knowing it to be Communist-inspired, was acquainted with Lini Fuhr while in Spain. Miss Mitchell stated that Lini Fuhr was a strong Communist sympathizer if not actually a Communist. She stated that Lini Fuhr's nursing activities in Spain had appeared to be secondary to her spreading Communist propaganda. Lini Fuhr was thought to be thoroughly imbued with the idea that the Russian social and political system was preferable to that of any democracy including the United States.

The following information was set forth in the report of Special Agent Michael J. Kaine, Jr., dated October 29, 1945, at Los Angeles, California,

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in the case entitled "Mrs. Lini Moerkirk Stouman, with aliases; Security Matter - C":

(u) (X) [Through Source A record information was made available] to the Los Angeles Office reflecting that Lini Stouman, 1073 West Kensington Road, Los Angeles, was transferred to the Westlake Communist Club of the Los Angeles County Communist Political Association during June, 1944 from the H.P. Branch, Professional Section of the Chicago, Illinois Communist Political Association.

(u) (X) [Further information made available by Source C] on the same occasion indicates that after Lini Fuhr joined the Westlake Communist Club, she was assigned to work on a membership group under the direction of Gertrude Betts, another known member of the Westlake Communist Club. On December 11, 1944, Source D made available record information reflecting that Lini Stouman, 1073 West Kensington Road, Los Angeles, was described as female, white, employed by the Public Health Service and was issued 1945 CPA Membership Card #44857, as a member of the Westlake Communist Club.

(u) (X) [Source A and source E advised] that Lini Stouman had attended a regular membership meeting of the Westlake Communist Club on the evening of January 17, 1945 at the Echo Park Women's Club, 1004 Echo Park Avenue, Los Angeles, California, which meeting was also attended by possibly forty-nine people.

Through source F information was made available to the Los Angeles Office [that at a meeting of the Westlake Communist Club held at the Shoreham Hotel, Los Angeles, on January 31, 1945, Lini Stouman was nominated for a position on the Executive Board of the Club. This source further advised that Lini Stouman was known to be very interested in upholding the use of colored nurses for the United States Army Nurse Corps. This source did not furnish information as to whether or not she was in attendance at the meeting described but later advised that Lini Stouman was not elected as a member of the Executive Board of the Westlake Communist Club] (X)

(u) (X) [Source A advised] that Lini Stouman attended another regular membership meeting of the Westlake Communist Club on February 14, 1945, at the Joyce Pre-school, 24 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles. About sixty-five people attended this meeting and it was reported that "important legislation affecting the mobilization of our State of California in support of the National War Program and postwar problems now pending before the State Legislature, problems and propositions for the coming Los Angeles municipal elections" would be discussed.

(u) (X) [During July, 1945, source A furnished information] that Lini Stouman, 1418 1/2 Edgecliff Drive, Los Angeles, telephone 14403, was transferred from the Westlake Communist Club to the East Hollywood Communist Club of the

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Los Angeles Communist Party. The above report further reveals that although Lini Stouman uses the name Lini Stouman in all of her activities in the Communist movement in the Los Angeles territory, her name is listed in the Los Angeles telephone directory as Mrs. Louis Clyde Stouman, telephone 14403.

The report of Special Agent Thomas E. Bryant dated December 21, 1944, at Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "Dr. Deborah Vivian Dauber, with alias; Internal Security - R" reveals the following information.

Mrs. Lini Moerkerk Stouman was a correspondent of subject, Dr. Deborah Vivian Dauber. At the time of correspondence with Dr. Dauber, she was residing at 1418 1/2 Edgecliff Drive, Los Angeles, with her sixteen year old daughter and her husband Lou, who was at that time in the United States Army and was writing for the publication "Yank."

Source A advised that Mrs. Stouman she had visited Mrs. Stouman on several occasions but that she, Mrs. Stouman, had never discussed Communism or the like.

The report of Special Agent John H. Neiman dated August 20, 1942, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "Herman Meyer; Internal Security - G" reveals that Mrs. Lini Moerkerk Fuhr, 1911 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., had made a complaint to the Bureau stating that her sister, Elizabeth Moerkerk had married one Herman Meyer in 1938 and that Herman Meyer, residing at 357 North Seventh Street, Prospect Park, Paterson, New Jersey, had entered the United States illegally in 1937 when he jumped his ship. Later in 1937, he went to Canada and re-entered the United States legally. He was subsequently naturalized in 1939. According to the complaint, Herman Meyer was pro-Nazi. During the course of the interview, it was ascertained that the complainant's parents, Mrs. Elizabeth De Vries Moerkerk and Leonard Moerkerk resided at 366 North Eighth Street, Prospect Park, Paterson, New Jersey, and that Mrs. Moerkerk speaks only Dutch.

The report of Special Agent (A) W. D. Presley dated October 5, 1942, at Newark, New Jersey, in the case entitled "Ernest Herman Meyer; Internal Security - G; Alien Enemy Control" reflects that the residence of Ernest Herman Meyer, 365 North Seventh Street, Prospect Park, Paterson, New Jersey, was searched on September 3, 1942, in connection with the multiple spot searches conducted by the Newark Field Division. During the course of the resulting interview, Mrs. Meyer stated that the Communist material and the essay on "The German Revolution of 1918" by Lini Moerkerk Fuhr had been left at their home by her sister, Lini Moerkerk Fuhr, for her husband Ernest Herman Meyer to read and that she had never called for the material. Meyer denied that he had ever read the material and said at the time Lini Fuhr left the material, she was a radical and had just returned from Spain, where she had served in the revolution as a nurse.

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PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

On November 1, 1945, the Los Angeles Field Division advised the Bureau that additional investigation had been conducted and that it had recently been ascertained that Mrs. Lini Moerkirk Stouman, with aliases, is now employed by the War Foods Administration in the Office of Labor, Department of Agriculture, 357 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, as a medical-social worker.

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148-47

December 5, 1945

Re: WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

The Bureau files reflect the following information concerning William Henry Taylor:

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He was employed as a university professor and arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii on September 4, 1936 on the S. S. "Empress of Japan," residing there until December 12, 1939. The file further reflects that he married Dorothy Gray Taylor who was born at New York City on September 17, 1906. Taylor made his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939 and Certificate of Naturalization #4721376 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940. His description was set forth as being five feet eight inches tall; fair complexion; blue eyes and brown hair.

The personnel file of the United States Treasury Department relative to William H. Taylor reflects that on January 3, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research for a period not to exceed one year. His legal residence was given as Honolulu, T. H., and his references were listed as Henry F. Grady, State Department; Charles Loomis, Dillingham Building, Honolulu, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations and assistant to the President of the University of Hawaii and Dr. M. M. Knight, Economics Department, University of California, Berkeley, California. The file also reflects that information concerning Taylor had been submitted by Paul S. Bachman, Director of the Graduate Division, University of Hawaii and Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C. Taylor resigned the above-mentioned position on May 21, 1941 and left the employment of the Treasury Department on June 4, 1941. This file also contained a letter dated May 17, 1941, to the Secretary of State from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury advising that Taylor had been appointed alternate American representative of the recently created Chinese Stabilization Board and requesting that a special passport to travel in China on official business be issued to him.

William H. Taylor is reported by Confidential Informant N as having had great influence on the students at the University of Hawaii because of his ability to put across the ideals in which he believes and as a result, he was able to convert numerous students to liberal views. Taylor was active in the IPA, Honolulu and according to this source, is definitely Communistic in his ideas, regardless of whether he is actually a member of the Communist

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Party or not. He states that Taylor talks about Communism constantly and is lavish in his praise of Russia and the experiment there. Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

William H. Taylor was reinstated in the Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research in Grade P-6 as Principal Economic Analyst at \$5600 per annum. His residence address is Apartment F-144, 3760 - 39th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

E. M. Berstein, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, advised that he had known Taylor from the time he commenced working at the Treasury Department in 1941. He stated that Taylor was first employed under his jurisdiction and that he now holds an equal position in the same division. He further advised that he knew nothing that would indicate that Taylor was disloyal to the United States but did state that Taylor is pro-Russian in that he has a great deal of admiration for the Soviet Government, both prior to and since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Germany.

William H. Taylor was shown as a sponsor on a visa application for one Carlos Blanco (Aguinaga).

William H. Taylor was also listed as a sponsor on the visa application of Wu Chee-hsien.

100-151

November 9, 1945

Re: HELEN TENNEY

The Office of Censorship furnished information, dated December 1, 1943, concerning material found in the possession of Anatole Alec De Montmorency, described as a French author returning from a repatriation trip aboard the SS Gripsholm. Censorship listed information carried by this person reflecting his anti-British and anti-American sentiments, also information on the following matters: Account of fall of Hongkong and Japanese atrocities; observations concerning Japanese repatriates aboard Gripsholm; account of Langson incident, September, 1940, between French and Japanese in Indo-China; arrangement for correspondence with France through intermediaries in Mexico and Sweden and a list of names in Montmorency's possession.

In the Censorship Examination Montmorency stated himself to be a free-lance newspaperman and the author of "The Enigma of Admiral Darlan."

Among the list of names, apparently contacts of De Montmorency, was the following: Mrs. Mary A. Blow--Helen Tenney (on memo sheet of short-wave research MC.), 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. It is not known whether the Helen Tenney listed here is identical with the subject.

In an examiner's note the Office of Censorship advised that previous records revealed De Montmorency as connected with an attempted evasion of Foreign Funds Control through an attempt to communicate with him through persons in enemy occupied territory. It was also stated that previous correspondence from a ship's officer of the Gripsholm revealed that the writer had the following impression of De Montmorency -- "On our last trip, we had a sailor with us who was French but who spoke Swedish. His name was Anatole De Montmorency. We nicknamed him 'Doc--Know--All'. He told us--that Montmorency is one of the finest families in France and that they became famous in France's history many years ago."

There is no other identifying information available concerning Helen Tenney or De Montmorency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/28/82 BY SP6BJA/Clo
10/23/87 SP6BJA/TAR #246,845 #91,121

DOCUMENT #53

3042 PWT/mof 1/6/88 CA75-1121

152

December 5, 1945

Re: ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

The Bureau files reflect the following information relative to Anatole Boris Volkov. Volkov was born on October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942, having previously attended Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D. C. He is the stepson of N. Gregory Silvermaster, Director, Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C., residing at 5513 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented Post Office Box #481 and during the period he rented this box, received regularly copies of the Communist publication, the "Daily Worker." He is reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year 1944. A photograph of Volkov is available in the files of the Charlotte Field Office.

Volkov was mentioned by Charles Benbow, President of the Student Council, University of California, as possibly being the individual among several other Jewish students who might have written an anti-Semitic letter to another Jewish student. Benbow stated at the time of this interview that this may have been done for any number of reasons but principally to arouse sympathy on behalf of the Jewish students.

On August 26, 1945, Volkov, while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, was requested to be present at a gathering at the home of Ruth Bransten, Stamford, Connecticut, it being noted that Ruth Bransten is well known in connection with Communist activities.

Volkov was requested by telegram while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, to bring his female companion to the Bransten residence.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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There is, however, some information contained in the Bureau's files regarding Helen Teeney who may be identical with Helen Tenney. Trash coverage prior to May, 1944, at the residence of Mildred Price Coy, 420 West 118th Street, New York City, who is a sister of Mary Wolfe Price, the latter indicated by the informant to be involved in the Soviet espionage ring, revealed that one Helen Teeney of Washington, D. C., had been in correspondence with Mary Wolfe Price. A letter addressed to Miss Price from Helen Teeney disclosed that the latter was subletting Price's apartment, apartently at 2038 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. It is known that Mary Wolfe Price left Washington, D. C. in the latter part of 1943 to take a job in New York City.

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December 5, 1945

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RE: BEATRICE CARLIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By SP6 Bja/CU
Reason FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4-20-92
4-26-92 891,121

Classified by SP6 Bja/CU
Declassify on: OADR
3/7/83

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that sometime in the spring of 1936 she was approached by Beatrice Carlin who was at that time employed in the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism. Beatrice Carlin told her that she was desirous of securing her services to assist a foreigner who was coming to the United States in the near future in speaking English and taking care of some of his business affairs. Beatrice Carlin approached Elizabeth Bentley several times thereafter concerning this matter and eventually in November of 1936 Elizabeth Bentley was introduced to Joseph Eckhart by Beatrice Carlin. U

A complete review of the Bureau files was made under the name Beatrice Carlin which reflected the following information:

BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES

The report of Special Agent Oscar J. Keep, dated December 12, 1944, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Beatrice Carlin, Security Matter - C" furnished the following information: Confidential Informant [REDACTED] had reported that Beatrice Carlin of New York City had been transferred by the Communist Political Association to Washington, D. C. on September 19, 1944, and that she had previously been in the "MAL" Branch in New York and had been transferred by A. Benson, secretary of that Branch. Confidential Informant C-324 reported that on September 19, 1944, an unidentified woman had appeared at the local Communist Political Association Office in Washington, D. C. and had talked with James L. Branca, President, and with Dorothy Strange, Vice President. From the information furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] it appeared that this unidentified woman was Beatrice Carlin. According to Confidential Informant C-324 this individual believed to be Beatrice Carlin, had stated that she wished to be transferred to the Washington Club but was not sure how long she would be in Washington inasmuch as she did not then have work. She advised that she had been a member in New York City from which she was transferring and that she had been in the Party since 1931. She also stated that for several years she had been a member at large due to "political reasons". This individual stated that she knew better than to try to secure a Government job in Washington inasmuch as she knew she was on the "Dies List" due to her having belonged to the Workers International Relief. She paid her dues in the Communist Political Association this time throughout the month of October, 1944. According to the informant this individual appeared very enthusiastic about Party work and immediately set to work in the local office assisting in the mailing out of literature. U

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The report of Special Agent Oscar J. Keep, dated March 24, 1945, Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "Beatrice Carlin, Security Matter - C" revealed that Confidential Informant [] had advised that Beatrice Carlin left Washington, D. C. around the first part of January, 1945, but the local Communist Political Association did not have her address or know to what city she had gone. This informant further stated that this individual was being considered transferred out by the local association, although no actual transfer could be issued until Beatrice Carlin had communicated with them. An investigation at the residence at 1505 - 28th Street, N. W., at which address Beatrice Carlin resided while in Washington, D. C., disclosed this to be a residence occupied by two families in the Georgetown section. Under an appropriate pretext, inquiry was made of [] and it was learned from her that she was the daughter of Beatrice Carlin and that Beatrice Carlin had returned permanently to New York City where she had taken a house. U

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Lieutenant Mills of the Chicago Police Department, in November, 1939, advised that Beatrice Carlin of New York City was a member of the Executive Committee as well as being the secretary, and also was said to be an instructor at the Workers School in New York City. Reference was made to the folder of the Workers School announcing its courses for the spring term of 1930. U

Special Agent Louis Loebl of the Washington Field Division made a check of the records of the Passport Division of the State Department in November, 1939, for information with regard to any passport application by Beatrice Carlin with negative results. U

The records of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Honorable Martin Dies, Chairman, were checked, at which time it was ascertained that among the records were index cards with regard to Beatrice Carlin as follows: "Beatrice Carlin (Communist) 1930, Member of Executive Committee and Secretary of same. Instructor at Workers School, New York. See folder the Workers School announcement of courses spring term 1930. (File of Lt. Mike Mills, Chicago P.D.)" "Beatrice Carlin, Party Member, Communist Party. Business Manager 'The Communist' (The Communist May 28, page 320)." It was also ascertained from the records of the Dies Committee that on August 17, 1938, Walter Steele of the National Republic Magazine testified before a Public Hearing of the Dies Committee, part of his testimony appearing on page 507, Vol. I, of such hearings. On this occasion Mr. Steele testified as follows with regard to the Workers International Relief: U

"This organization was founded in 1921. It maintains an American Section of the same name. 'Solidarity and Fraternity' is its published slogan. Until his death recently, the former Bishop William Montgomery Brown was National Chairman in the United States. On his death early in 1938 in Galion, Ohio, he willed the Communist Party \$345,000. Mercel Sherer is National Secretary. Beatrice Carlin is secretary of the New York City local. The official slogan of the Workers International Relief in the United States is 'Solidarity.'" U

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of the New York Field Office advised that Beatrice Carlin is a member of the Communist Party and that she traveled to Russia in 1939 presumably to attend the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International. (S)(u)

The records of the Alien Squad, New York City Police Department, reveal that Beatrice Carlin of 45 East 17th Street, made application for a permit to parade on August 12, 1936 at 6 p.m. at 110th Street and 5th Avenue. The records of the Alien Squad also reflected that Beatrice Carlin attended the Intercollegiate Socialist Convention held at the Inn in the Hills, Highland, the week ending June 21, 1921. These records further reflected that Beatrice Carlin addressed a rally on March 13, 1941, of the Westside Citizens Committee in defense of free public education. This meeting was held at Public School #21, which is located on 21st Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues. U

On March 7, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Washington Field Office furnished the Bureau with a complete list of local CPA membership, excluding the white collar or undercover members who were then enrolled and in good standing in the local CPA as of that date. The following information concerning Beatrice Carlin was furnished by this informant: "Carlin, Beatrice, 1505 - 28th Street, N. W., 1945 Book #43709, telephone NA 7910 - transferred out - no transfer issued, left city." U

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Benjamin Gitlow, former Communist Party official, has advised that he could testify that the Workers Library Publishers was organized and directed by the Communist Party and that N. Dozenberg and Beatrice Carlin were Communists. U

The report of Special Agent Herman O. Bly, dated April 29, 1943, at New York, New York, entitled "Workers Library Publishers, Inc., Internal Security - R", reveals that on March 27, 1928, a certificate of incorporation of the Workers Library Publishers, Inc., was filed at the County Clerks Office, New York City. The names and Post Office addresses of the directors handling the first annual meeting of the stock holders, according to the certificate of incorporation, were as follows: U

Beatrice Carlin	43 East 125th St., New York City	} U
Alexander Trachtenberg	43 East 125th St., New York City	
J. Lovestone	43 East 125th St., New York City	
Jack Stachel	43 East 125th St., New York City	
Bertram D. Wolfe	43 East 125th St., New York City	

The Workers Library Publishers, Inc., according to this report, was established in October, 1927, as successor to the Daily Worker Publishing Company, and publicly announced at that time that it would be sole distributor of all literature for the American (and British) Communist movement. U

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66-68
December 5, 1945

RE: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias
Abe Brothman

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement, advised that in about May of 1940 Jacob Golos introduced her to one Abe Brothman who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and who was employed at the Republic Steel Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania as an engineer. After she met this individual he told her that he wanted to have some blue prints copied and give the copies to Golos. Elizabeth Bentley stated that she recalled that from early summer of 1940 until sometime in the fall of 1940 she met Abe Brothman approximately ten times, and that sometimes Golos would meet Abe Brothman to obtain his blue prints but whenever Golos could not make these appointments she would do it. Most of these meetings took place in front of the Mosler Safe Company at 32nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. Abe Brothman would meet her and they would usually go to dinner and during the course of the meal or later in the evening he would turn over these blue prints. Elizabeth Bentley was unable to recall how many separate prints there were, as they would come in an envelope. She remembered that on a great number of occasions the prints that Abe Brothman gave her were copies they had made. However, on several occasions it would be necessary for her to take the originals and have copies made which she would give to Golos and would return the originals to Abe Brothman at some future date.

Abe Brothman never told her that it was imperative that she have these blue prints copied and the originals returned to him in the immediate future. Sometime during these happenings Elizabeth Bentley learned from either Abe Brothman or Jacob Golos that these blue prints were of commercial kettles which she understood to be some kind of commercial vat. However, she was not sure of this deduction. Whenever she had to have copies made she would take them to the numerous stores that do this work on Cortland Street, New York City. She could not recall the names of any of these shops. Toward the fall of 1940 Golos told Elizabeth Bentley that he was becoming somewhat discouraged in his dealings with Abe Brothman and told her that he was going to turn him over to someone else. She never learned from Golos or anyone else to whom Golos directed Abe Brothman.

A complete check of the Bureau files has been made in the name Abe Brothman and Abraham Brothman and the following information was obtained. However it is not known whether this individual is identical with the individual referred to by Elizabeth Bentley or not.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/82 BY SP6 Bja/Cb

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3042 PWT/mj # 91121
12/22/87
CA 75-1121

The report of Special Agent Jerome W. Brower, dated New York, New York, June 11, 1945, in the case entitled "Jules Korchien, with aliases, Internal Security - C" reveals that Jules Korchien is considered a key figure of the Communist Party in the New York Field Division. Jules Korchien is International Vice President of the FAECT and 1945 delegate to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee of the National Council for American Soviet Friendship, and was architect in June, 1944, for the American-Russian Institute, remodeling this. The report further reveals that on August 15, 1944, Abraham Brothman organized a consulting engineering firm known as Abe Brothman and Associates, a partnership with offices in room 1606 at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. The partnership consisted of the following: Abraham Brothman, age 31; Emil S. Barish, age 29; Gerhart Wollan, age 34; Oscar J. Vago, age 47; Jules Korchien, age 40. The partnership began operations on August 15, 1944, and the style of business name was taken by the partnership on August 29, 1944.

According to the above mentioned report, Abraham Brothman was a native-born citizen of Russian extraction and held a 2-B classification under Selective Service. He graduated from Columbia University in 1933 with a Commercial Engineering Degree and was employed by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, but in July, 1942, became Vice President of the Chemurgy Design Corporation.

Abraham Brothman is known to the Bureau as a signer of the Communist Party nominating petition at New York City in 1943, in which petition he gave his address as 4108 - 42nd Street, Long Island City.

According to an informant, Abraham Brothman interested himself in such reading matter as the April 1945 issue of "Political Affairs," text book of Dialectical Materialism; "Economics of Barbarism" by J. Kuczynsky and M. Witt; "Three Hundred Million Slaves and Serfs" by Kuczynsky; and the May, 1945 issue of the "American Review of the Soviet Union", a quarterly published by the American-Russian Institute, New York City.

Information was received that Abe Brothman and Associates were engaged as Consulting Engineers and Architects, doing work principally for two accounts, namely the Bridgeport Brass Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company, Chicago, on a contract basis. All expenses incurred in work done for these two concerns were paid by those concerns according to the contract arrangements. The work performed includes development work, plant design, process engineering and automatic equipment designing.

The informant who furnished the above information understood that operations of the enterprise had been on a satisfactory basis since the creation of the partnership and that the firm had no occasion to seek general commercial credit. Abe Brothman and Associates maintains an account at the National City Bank, 32nd Street Branch, New York City. Prior to organizing the firm of Abe Brothman and Associates, Abraham Brothman was connected with the Chemurgy Design Corporation which was located at 420 Lexington Avenue, as of January 8, 1945. The officers of this corporation were named as Henry A. Golwynne, President; Abraham Brothman, Vice President; Arthur T. Webber, Secretary. This corporation was incorporated on July 7, 1942, in Connecticut and operates as a Chemical Engineering and Manufacturing Concern producing processed chemicals and equipment, the principal products being food and synthetic rubber materials. The corporation, in June, 1944, was erecting a chemical plant designed by its engineers in Connecticut. Brothman resigned on August 15, 1944, at which time he organized a consulting engineering firm of Abe Brothman and Associates.

The report of Special Agent Daniel F. Cahill, dated April 20, 1945, at Los Angeles, entitled "George Henri Anton Iven, with aliases, Joris Ivens, Internal Security - R" reveals that the results of a mail cover placed on Joris Ivens' residence at 2045 Stanley Hills Place, Los Angeles, California, revealed that a letter was received on February 15, 1945, to Mrs. Ivens from Abe Brothman and Associates, 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York.

Jules Korchien, who is a partner in the firm of Abe Brothman and Associates, subleased an apartment at 42 Washington Square, which had formerly been occupied by Joris Ivens and his wife Helen Vandongen Ivens.

The report of Special Agent Charles J. McGready, dated March 23, 1945, at New York, New York, in the case entitled "Communist Infiltration of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians - CIO, Internal Security - C" revealed that the name Abe Brothman and Associates, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, is among a list of plants in which the FAECT has contracts, is organizing, or in which Communists are reported sympathizers who are members of the FAECT or employed. It is believed that Abe Brothman and Associates, 114 East 32nd Street, New York, has a contract with the FAECT.

61-74

December 5, 1945

MARYA MANNES BLOW, with aliases
Marya Mannes, Mary Blow, Maria Mannes'

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Classified by ~~SP5 RLE~~

Declassify on: OADR

4-22-83

10/23/87 SP6BLA/TAR

#546846
2042 PWT/mg
12/22/87
aA-75-112

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement advised that Helen Tenney was supplying certain material in 1942 to Jacob Golos which she had access to in the course of her duties with a Short-Wave Unit of the Office of Strategic Services in New York City. Elizabeth Bentley stated that she was not exactly sure of the nature of this outfit except that if it was not actually an Office of Strategic Services division it, at least, was sponsored by the Office of Strategic Services and had to do with procurement of persons to be employed outside the United States by OSS. This concern was interested in persons of almost every nationality, and Helen Tenney's work apparently consisted in the most part of compiling biographical data concerning persons whom OSS was considering employing. Such data were turned over to Jacob Golos by Helen Tenney and Elizabeth Bentley further stated that she recalled having seen some of this type of material. Elizabeth Bentley further stated that one Marya Blow was in charge of this Unit in New York City.

A complete check of the files of this Bureau was instituted in the name of the above captioned individual which reflected the following information.

In the case entitled "Passengers PAA NC 18612, Trip 12-020, Arrived, New York City, September 23, 1945; Foreign Travel Control," Mrs. Marya Mannes Blow, with alias Marya Mannes, furnished the following information concerning herself. She advised that she was born on November 14, 1904, at New York City and that her home address and destination was 228 East 61st Street, New York, New York. She presented United States Passport Number 784484 which was issued September 29, 1943, at Washington, D. C. She advised that her occupation is that of a journalist and that she was employed by the "New Yorker" Magazine. She was returning from Portugal and Spain after having been on assignment by that magazine. She left the United States on May 30, 1944, and proceeded to Lisbon where she remained for approximately six weeks. She subsequently visited Madrid, Barcelona, and San Sebastian, all in Spain, and then returned to Lisbon where she obtained passage on the clipper. Mrs. Blow had in her possession two letters from Mrs. Wren, wife of a British Passport Control officer in Madrid. These letters were addressed to Viscount Simon De Vaulchierve, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in care of Raymond Loewy, and to Mr. and Mrs. Leiferheld, 1175 Park Avenue, New York, New York. It is noted that the interviewing Agent read the letters in the possession of Mrs. Blow and labeled them as appearing to have no consequence. Mrs. Blow had in her possession a third letter which was described as written in Danish. She stated that this letter was for Mr. Hans Pendix, employed in the Danish Section of the Office of War Information, 224 West 57th Street, New York City. The letter was from Leissen Wilhelm Hansen to H. Claus Damback, Lisbon, and was dated July 23, 1944, at Heslegaard. Mrs. Blow stated that Mr. Pendix of the Office of War Information had requested prior to her leaving that if she could find out any information concerning

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Class. & Ext. By SP6Bja/eco
Reason: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4-22-83
9/12/92

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his mother who was still in Denmark he would be greatly obliged. She stated that this letter purported to deal with this request. The letter in question was confiscated by the Communications Section of the United States Customs Service and will be translated and examined before being released to Mrs. Blow.

According to a New York file, 100-59703, it was ascertained that one Marie Mannes was a member of the Greenwich Village Club, First and Second Assembly Districts of the Communist Political Association of Manhattan. The serial which appeared in this file was dated October 3, 1944.

Through a reliable source the Bureau was advised from [Lisbon, Portugal, on July 28, 1944, that Mrs. Marya M. Blow, also known as Mrs. Marya Mannis (she uses the latter almost exclusively) is an American citizen and for approximately the past two months had been in Lisbon, Portugal as a correspondent for the "New Yorker", and that she had recently proceeded to Madrid, Spain. The reliable source who furnished the above information further stated that he had ascertained that Marya M. Blow was in Spain as an agent of the Office of Strategic Services and that her cover was the Universal Film Company and that she did not submit any reports there. The informant further advised that he had ascertained from the Office of Strategic Services at Lisbon that Mrs. Blow was employed with OSS in New York City and Washington, D. C.; that early in the Spring of 1944 advice was received from the Lisbon, Portugal, Office of Strategic Services' office that Mrs. Blow was desired there; and that she proceeded to Portugal under cover as a correspondent of the "New Yorker." However, upon arrival there the situation had changed and there was nothing for her to do. Accordingly, she had remained entirely in character as a correspondent of the "New Yorker" and submitted several articles to that magazine which have appeared recently.] (S)

During the period of July 16 to 31, 1944, several individuals applied at the American Embassy, Consular Section, Lisbon, Portugal, for transatlantic air passage to the United States. One of these individuals was Marya Mannes Blow, an American who was born in New York on November 14, 1904, and had Passport Number 784484 issued at Washington on September 20, 1943, and that she was proceeding to New York.

Mr. L. R. Pennington of the Bureau was advised by Father Odo about September 25, 1942, that he, Father Odo, had been contacted on September 12, 1942, by Mrs. Marya Blow of the Short-Wave Service and that she was residing at that time at 228 East 61st Street, Telephone Regent 7836, and her office was located at 41st and Madison Avenue, Telephone Lexington 2-9383. Mrs. Blow took Father Odo to the apartment of Donald Downs of the Strategic War Service. Downs, knowing Father Odo had formerly been rather close to the present Pope, wanted him to go to Italy and talk to the Pope in an effort to turn all the people against the Axis. Father Odo, in addition, advised that he had received information to

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the effect that Marya Blow was somewhat of a polygamist in nature and has had several husbands.

Maria Blow, along with Ward Cheney and J. King Gordon, were listed on the radio committee of the International Coordination Council. This information was contained in the Voice of Freedom, July and August, 1942, issue, which is a monthly bulletin of the International Coordination Council. The International Coordination Council was reported on August 6, 1942, by Confidential Informant Robert M. as being one of Paul Hagen's enterprises and was located at 120 East 16th Street, New York City.

The report of Special Agent Edward F. Hummer, dated December 13, 1944, New York City, entitled, "Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, with aliases, Internal Security - R", furnishes certain information in connection with Marya Blow. This report reflects that Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen, was now closely connected with the American Council for Democratic Germany. Paul Hagen, according to this report, claimed that he was advised by the State Department he would not have to register as a foreign agent and his group, "The New Beginning" was not a part of any political party, although he and correspondents state that "The New Beginning" is a section of the German Social Democratic Party. The above report further reveals that a 28 page memorandum had been prepared, evidently by one Guenther Reinhardt, concerning Paul Hagen's activities and his influence in the German branch of the overseas division of the Office of War Information. In reply to that 28 page memorandum, Paul Hagen prepared a memorandum. It was alleged in the 28 page memorandum a radio group (of the International Coordination Council) was formed to create a basis for obtaining American Government radio jobs for Paul Hagen's friends. In answer to the allegation, Paul Hagen stated as follows: "Before the war, in 1940 and 1941, an International Coordination Council existed. It was a group of liberal Americans and Europeans from different countries. Its purpose was to create a European contact center in the United States to have better cooperation in the fight against Hitler and in post-Hitler Europe. The group set up a radio committee with Mrs. Marya Blow as a secretary of this committee. That happened long before the entrance of the United States into the war. It was neither a coordination of information nor an office of war information and there was no Government jobs available. The radio committee studied broadcast techniques with particular emphasis on underground movements and democratic forces in Europe and tried to get time on WRUL and NBC. Its purpose was not to get anybody a job but to make the voice of the people who could furnish a liaison to European groups audible in Europe. The Council was practically dissolved by the time the war agencies began operating. Most of the Europeans from victimized nations joined their own united organizations and centers. None of the former members were placed by me (Paul Hagen) or any other member of the Council in a Government job. Mrs. Marya Blow formed a new organization 'Short-Wave Research

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Incorporated", which served as a kind of a temporary try-out and part-time hiring agency under Government contract for hiring foreign language personnel for the Office of War Information, but by that time I had no contact with Short-Wave Research, Incorporated, any more."

The report of Special Agent Trenwith S. Basford, dated September 11, 1944, New York City, entitled "American Friends of German Freedom, Internal Security - C", furnishes the following information. Marya Mannes Blow was carried on the Executive Committee of the American Friends of German Freedom. The investigation revealed that Marya Mannes Blow was one of the temporary directors of Short-Wave Research, Incorporated. The articles of incorporation, New York County, of Short-Wave Research, Incorporated, reflect that this organization was created to obtain material "for transmission by radio, cable, etc. to receivers beyond the continental limits of the USA for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding from attack the continued existence of the USA as an independent and sovereign power."

In the report of Special Agent Edward F. Hummer, dated June 29, 1944, New York, New York, entitled "Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, with aliases, Internal Security - R", it was reported that Marya M. Blow was on the Executive Committee of the American Friends of German Freedom, which organization possessed, in the most part, members of left-wing organizations in New York City and vicinity. Paul Hagen was the research director of this organization.

The report of Special Agent Leonard F. McGugin, dated July 14, 1943, at New York, New York, in the case entitled "Communist Infiltration of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California, Internal Security - C", reveals that Marya Blow of Short-Wave Research, Incorporated, was a reference to Gunnar Leistikov who was employed by the Office of War Information as an assistant language editor. Leistikov was, in turn, a reference for M. Riwkin, a subject in the Cinrad case, who was seeking employment in a company at Camas, Washington.

The report of Special Agent James H. Merritt, dated November 18, 1942, at New York, New York, in the case entitled "VVV - French Language Magazine, Internal Security - C", reveals that Marya Blow, who was described as assistant secretary of Short-Wave Research, Incorporated, Room 1106, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed in connection with furnishing information concerning Andre Breton who was an editorial adviser of the VVV - French Language Magazine. This report reveals that Andre Breton was employed as a staff announcer for the Office of War Information; that Marya Blow advised she was acquainted with Andre Breton; that she thought that he had gone to Mexico prior to coming

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to the United States; and that he probably lived with a group of artists and writers there. Marya Blow further stated that Andre Breton was known to be a left-wing and was head of the Surrealist Movement in France in writing and in poetry. She also stated that Breton was employed by the Short-Wave Research, Incorporated of 730 Fifth Avenue, which organization supplied aliens for Government employment from March, 1942, to July, 1942, at which time Breton was under Civil Service, and that during this entire time he was staff announcer for the Office of War Information.

The report of Special Agent Joseph T. Jenco, dated January 21, 1943, at New York City, entitled "Luciano Giovanni Baldessari, with aliases, Internal Security - I, Alien Enemy Control," reveals that Mrs. Marya Blow, Short-Wave Research, Incorporated, 730 Fifth Avenue, was interviewed for information concerning the subject of that investigation. Marya Blow advised that she had met Baldessari about two years previously and that he hated the Nazis. She further stated that he had worked with the British in some undercover movement concerning Italy but she could not state what it was. She stated that she suspected him because he appeared to be too smooth and further because he had denounced some Fascists and anti-Fascists for a Government agency and that he had listed a number of suspicious persons and had listed anti-Fascist names with Fascist names. Marya Blow furnished additional information concerning the subject of the above investigation.

On October 13, 1944, the New Orleans Field Division advised that when "John Y", a double agent in the COCASE case, Espionage - G, arrived in New Orleans on the SS Magallanes, October 12, 1944, he had in his possession a brief case in which there were a number of miscellaneous papers. Contained in this brief case was a small note book or diary in which appeared many references. One of these references was as follows: Maria (Mary) Mannes -- c/o New Yorker, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City; Barnard College, Vocational Bureau, New York City (together with following, secretary, knowledge French, typing, some business experience, preferably American).

The report of Special Agent Wendell R. Stoops, New York, New York, November 3, 1944, entitled "Hermann Sonnet, with aliases, Espionage - G", on page 57, reveals that in the daily activities of John Y (double agent in that investigation), he had met Maria Mannes on October 24, 1944, at the Hotel Pierre Bar, New York City, where she had a few drinks with him.

The report of Special Agent J. Michael Prejean, dated April 13, 1944, New York, New York, in the case entitled "Anatole Alec De Montmorency, with aliases, Security Matter - F, reveals the subject of that investigation had been in contact with several individuals, including Mrs. Mary Blow -- Helen Tenney, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This investigation revealed that the subject was reported to have made statements of an anti-American and British character

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and to have endeavored to elicit from French sailors information regarding French war ships and personnel while visiting a canteen in New York city. In an interview he admitted having discussed various military engagements with French sailors in which they had participated for the purpose of obtaining material for a book which he intends to publish in the near future. He denied having made statements of similar character and declared that his primary interest is for France. He also asserted that the American and French Governments have falsified reports of the military situation regarding France and had succeeded in placing her in an unfavorable position. Informants consider Montmorency slightly mentally unbalanced and that no evidence was developed indicating that he was engaged in activities inimical to the welfare of the United States.

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Re: LOUIS BERDANSKY

In the report of Special Agent A. J. Andrews, Miami, Florida, dated July 18, 1942, entitled "Edward Rudolph F. Von Maltzahn, with aliases, Espionage - G," it is noted that among the household effects in the subject's possession in his room at the DeSoto Hotel at Tampa, Florida, was found a letter addressed to Mrs. Van Maltzahn. This letter was from Ben Whitman, 75 Riverside Drive, New York City, and dated July 8, 1942. In this letter Whitman states:

"Your letter reached me yesterday afternoon. Its contents were not exactly a surprize (with the exception of the details, of course). For when I read meagre published reports during the week-end of 'L'affaire Gaugh' I realized that the lid was off down there and was prepared to hear almost anything.

"However, a close friend of mine, a Mr. LOUIS BERDANSKY, is one of the field men of the Joint Distribution Committee (for Jewish refugees). He has been with that organization since its inception, which was about the period when the Nazis came into power. Should you not be familiar with the organization in all countries where representation is possible, they assist refugees to arrive in the States (or other countries) and find ways and means to settle them and get them started, if at all possible to support themselves.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/28/87 BY SP6 Bja/Cs
10/23/87 SP6 BJA/TAR #246,845 #91,121

DOCUMENT #33

BURDANSKY. Luck was with me. He was in town, having only just returned the day before from Oklahoma for a strained ligament in his back.

"We went up to see him last night. I gave him the background of the situation and your letter. He told me at once that the situation was difficult. The same thing happened in Panama, he said, the day after Pearl Harbor. They got a spy scare down there and rounded up over 100 Jewish refugees, including women and children, and put them in a concentration camp. Panama claimed that they were dangerous and did not want them loose. Representations to the State Department from the Joint Committee only succeeded in getting them released in the custody of the Federal Government (which means the FBI) for transshipment to the U.S. They were distributed in different camps throughout the West and Southwest until each case is investigated separately. The plan was to release each case when satisfactorily investigated, into the custody of the Joint Distribution Committee for their resettlement. LOUIS said that so far (it is over five months) there has not been one person released by the Federal Government. They (the Committee) are working at present to at least have the women and children released, but up to the present moment without success.

LOUIS said that he will present the whole matter to the Committee this morning and will get in touch with me within a day or so to let me know the results. He said that any refugees in B.H. had been settled there through the Committee and that they would know the names you have mentioned. Also, he said that in every country the Committee has representatives (which probably were the very ones you named).

"He know of the whole matter you also mentioned regarding the fiasco of the projected settlement of the 400 refugees. Although he did not recall the name of WISE as the person in charge of the negotiations, he knew well the person in charge of the whole matter at the office (this gentleman by the way arrived in Shanghai before Pearl Harbor to take charge of the Shanghai Office. He is now under Japanese 'protective custody').

"B.H., LOUIS said, was the most difficult country in the whole Western World to settle any refugees. A capital of at least \$2,000 was required before permission to enter was granted.

"One thing at least you can rely on is that the Committee here will know of the condition and of the status of those mentioned in your letter in particular. They are known to be efficient and especially make a point of keeping any such situation alive and brewing until some sort of adjudication is arrived at. The possibility that your friends will be swallowed up, lost or disappear, is counted out.

"As soon as I hear anything definite I will write you at once."

It is noted that both the New York and Washington Field Divisions are in possession of this report.

In addition, information appears to the effect that the name Louis Berdansky is listed as being on the board of the publication Social Work Today. It is noted that Social Work Today groups were formed throughout the United States of America, having a Communist background, and a large part of the personnel was composed of Communists and fellow travelers. As of 1941, Social Work Today was published monthly by Social Work Today, Incorporated, 112 East 19 Street, New York City. It was entered as second class matter December 19, 1934 at the Post Office, New York, New York.

A letter was received by the Bureau postmarked August 23, 1940, which states:

"I should like to call to your attention neglect of investigative the un-American, Subversive Activities in the Social Service Employees Union - and the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, both CIO and 100% Communist controlled. The Communist members are not only using the Unions as fronts, but are planning independent subversive acts because of their large members and ideas.

"Copy of list to Dies Committee and N. Y. Police Red Squad to follow. I trust that your investigation and measures will be sincere and thoroughgoing. Activity of this Union in National Refugee Service in N.Y.C. and elsewhere in particular is overwhelmingly in cooperation with German Gestapo and clients and Communist Agents. The functions of SCMWA is among relief clients, unemployed and CCC Camps as well as in the Government Departments in which they function.

"(No signature - anonymous)"

Among the names listed was "Louis Berdansky - travelling in S.W. for National Refugee Service."

Further reference to the name Louis Berdansky is contained in the case entitled, "Alexis Prohor Gaidash, Espionage - R."

On March 15, 1942, Alexis Prohor Gaidash addressed a letter to Pierre Dobdoksolsky, 5 Club Street, City of Armair, North Caucasus, USSR, Russia, enclosing a photographic copy of a letter from Brown University Alumni Fund and a University News letter from that institution on which many words were underscribed and overscribed. The Laboratory at that time advised that the possibility existed that this material might contain a system of codes used by Communists, and it was thought that it was possible that information concerning industrial establishments could be transmitted in this fashion.

The report of Special Agent James M. McGrath, Providence, Rhode Island, dated September 8, 1942, reflected that Gaidash had attended Brown University from 1925 to 1927 and had entered the University through the assistance of the Russian Student Service, 215 West 23rd Street, New York City.

The report of Special Agent John J. Rooney, New York, New York, dated January 19, 1943, indicates that Gaidash had been an inmate of the Pilgrim State Hospital, Brentwood, New York, since 1930. He was described as mentally defective, and in 1943 worked around the grounds of the hospital

and was known to be a letter writer. Among his visitors were listed Lewis Berdansky, 228 East 19th Street, New York City; Theodor Frazier, Mrs. Ludemilla Wutenberg, and Mrs. Alfred Lustig, 30 Elm Grove Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island. It is not known if this subject is identical with the Louis Berdansky in the instant case.

b6
b7C

9-88

December 5, 1945

Classified by *SP5 HJL*
Declassify on: OADR

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE

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A complete review has been made of the Bureau files with regard to the above subject and a summary of the information contained therein is as follows:

Background Information

Class. & Ext. By *SP6 BJO/CB*
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review *5-5-92* #91.121
5-5-82

The report of Special Agent John P. Ryan dated November 24, 1945, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the case entitled "Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, et al, Espionage - R" reflects the following background information which was obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service Central Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Classified by *SP6 BJO/CB*
Declassify on: OADR *10/24/87*
3042 Post/may 11/5185
CA 75-1121

On July 6, 1937, an application for a nonquota immigration visa #3 was made out to Belfrage at the American Consulate, Ensenada, Mexico. This application is filed in Alien Registration file #4-774143 and contains the following information. Belfrage stated that his prior residences were London, England, from the date of his birth, November 8, 1904, until 1926; New York, New York, from April, 1926, until February, 1927; London and Los Angeles, California, from February, 1927, until 1936; and Los Angeles from 1936 to the date of the application (July 6, 1937). He stated his mother's name is Frances Grace Belfrage, and his father's name is Sidney Henning Belfrage, their address being 38 Seymour, London, W.I.

In the application Belfrage stated that he was to enter the United States at San Ysidro, California, and that his final destination was to be Hollywood, California. He informed that he intended to live with his wife at 1925 Oakden Drive, Laurel Canyon, Hollywood, California. He informed in the application that he intended to remain permanently in the United States. Also attached to the visa was a certified copy of his birth record and a letter from the Los Angeles Police Department stating that a check was made for a criminal record on Belfrage with negative results. Belfrage was issued visa #2201066, and he entered the United States at San Ysidro, California, July 6, 1937, as a permanent residence.

At the same time Belfrage's wife, Mary Beatrice Pigott Belfrage, made application for a nonquota immigration visa #4. In this application she mentioned the following as her prior residences: Liverpool, England, 1903 to 1915; London, England, 1915 to 1936; and Los Angeles, California, from 1936 to the date of the visa application (July 6, 1937). She mentioned her occupation as a writer and listed her parents as Kate Beatrice Pigott, her mother, and Wallace Waters Pigott, her father. She mentioned in the application that she intended to accompany her husband to the United States

FOI/PA # *246,845*
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # *12356*
DATE *10/29/87* INITIALS *TAC*
(S) is Navy

DOCUMENT #34

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Unclass per INS letter dtd 8-11-88
Para 2, 3, 4, 5, cont'd Pg 2
Jan 8-23-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

from Mexico and that they were to live at the above Hollywood address.

According to the files, Mr. W. H. Mooring of 119 North La Peer Drive, Los Angeles, California, and Mr. Trevor Wignall, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, prepared letters of recommendation for Belfrage and his wife. The references stated that they knew Mrs. Belfrage under her pen name of Mollie Castle and that in their estimation she was one of the foremost women newspaper writers in England.

Mrs. Belfrage was issued visa #220167, and she arrived in the United States on July 6, 1937, at San Ysidro, California. She was in possession of British passport #944 which had been issued to Mrs. Mary Beatrice Belfrage at the Foreign Office, London, England, March 13, 1936.

On November 15, 1937, Cedric Belfrage filed a Declaration of Intention #83420 to become a citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California. Mary Beatrice Belfrage also applied for first papers at Los Angeles on the same date.

On March 1, 1939, Belfrage made application for a re-entry permit and was issued re-entry permit #1236433 on March 7, 1939. He mentioned in this application that he intended to leave the United States approximately March 15, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and that he was going back to England on business. The re-entry permit showed that he arrived back in the United States on July 26, 1939. Also on March 1, 1939, Belfrage's wife made application for a re-entry permit and stated at that time she was living at 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and mentioned that her temporary address abroad would be 59 Holland Park, London, England. She listed as a friend on this application her cousin, Mrs. Howard Langley, c/o The Gilmore Stadium, Fairfax Street, Los Angeles, California. She was issued a re-entry permit on March 7, 1939, and she arrived back in the United States on July 26, 1939, on the SS Champlain at New York City.

On December 1, 1940, according to Alien Registration File #4-774143 Cedric Henning Belfrage registered as an alien at Beverly Hills, California, and in this registration she mentioned that she had entered the United States under the names of Pigott, Castle and also Belfrage. She stated that she was known as Mary Beatrice Pigott and Mollie Castle. She mentioned she first arrived in the United States in December, 1923, and stated that she had lived in the United States approximately five years of her life. She lists her occupations as a writer and a housewife. She stated that her activities for the past five years were correspondent for English newspapers until June of 1940, writing and housewife. She mentioned that she belonged to the following groups and organizations: Hollywood Women's Press Club, Fashion Club, League of American Writers, Automobile Club of Southern California, Motion Pictures Buyers Guild, The Pen Club and the Anti-Nazi Club.

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inclusion per INS letter dtd 8-11-88
all pages for 8-23-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 14, 1941, according to the Alien Registration laws, Mrs. Belfrage notified the INS authorities of her change of address from 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California, to 11006 Kling Street, North Hollywood, California. Again on December 18, 1941, she notified that she was moving from 5420 Netherland Avenue, Apartment B-65, New York City, to 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Cedric Belfrage also reported the same above changes of address.

On December 9, 1941, a foreign official status notification (form PR#1) #911692 was made out by Cedric Belfrage for the Department of State and a carbon copy of this form was filed in Cedric Belfrage's Alien Registration file. In this form Cedric Belfrage mentioned that he was employed at the Director of British Security Coordinator's Office, New York City. Under the heading of the name of persons who were serving in his household he listed Thalia Marie White, a United States citizen. Under heading of assumption of duties in the United States, he listed December 1, 1931. Under detailed statement as to his proposed activities in the United States, he mentioned that he was an official attached to the Director of British Security Coordination, business address Room 3806, 630 5th Avenue; home address in the United States Apartment B-65, 5420 Netherland Avenue, New York City, and also 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Under the heading of nature of occupation the past five years, Belfrage listed that he was an author and a journalist in Los Angeles, California.

On May 17, 1943, Belfrage again applied for a re-entry permit, and he obtained re-entry permit #1374552. Regarding the obtaining of this permit, there is on file in the INS Office a letter from I. H. P. McEwen, Control Officer of the British Passport Control Office, 630 5th Avenue, New York, New York, dated May 16, 1943, addressed to the Commissioner of INS in Philadelphia, stating that Belfrage was a British Government official and is to travel to Great Britain on official business at the request of His Majesty's Government. There is also a memorandum in the file dated May 26, 1943, which records that one Mr. Meyer from the Visa Division of the Department of State telephoned the INS office on May 24, 1943, that Belfrage wished to leave the United States within 48 hours and that waiver of departure requirements were granted by the State Department. There was also a permit of an alien to leave the country from Selective Service Board #20, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City, reflecting that Belfrage had obtained permission from his local board to leave the United States on May 20, 1943. There is a notation on the bottom of this form stating that Local Board #20 at New York had evidently obtained authority from Local Board #231 in the State of California for Belfrage's departure from the United States. On Belfrage's re-entry permit application dated May 17, 1943, there is a notation that he reentered the United States on July 16, 1943, at the CUR at St. Albans, Vermont.

According to a memorandum in Belfrage's Alien Registration file, there is a statement to the effect that according to a Department of State letter of 1944, Belfrage terminated his duties with the British Security Coordination on December 31, 1943.

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Pages 1, 3-Portion, 4-Portion Jan 8, 23 89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On April 6, 1944, Belfrage again made application for another re-entry permit and was issued re-entry permit #1380942 dated May 5, 1944. However, this re-entry permit was never used and it was returned to the INS authorities later. On October 19, 1945, Belfrage made application for a nonquota immigration visa #107 at London, England, and it was issued to him on October 20, 1945. In his application for this visa he listed the following as his prior residences: England from his birth to 1926; 1926 to 1936 traveling between England and the United States as a newspaper correspondent; 1937 established residence in the United States; and he stated he had been in England since May of 1944. *Unless per INS letter dtd 8-11-88*

Jan 8-23-89

His listed address at the time of his application for visa was Whitenouse, Penn, Buckinghamshire, England (War Service Europe). He mentioned that his wife resided at Filney Farm, Croton on Hudson, New York. The following are listed as his children: Sally M. C. Belfrage, born October 4, 1936; and

Their address is the same as his wife's. b6
b7C
He mentioned on this visa that he was able to speak, read and write English, French and German. He also stated that his parents lived at the address he mentioned on his application. He mentioned that he intended to reside permanently in the United States and to join his wife here.

The visa reflects that Belfrage actually did enter the United States at Rouses Point, New York, on the Rutland Railroad #640 on October 28, 1945. He entered on British passport #C-83144 dated July 24, 1942, issued by the British Consulate General in New York City. Upon his re-entry into the United States Belfrage again registered as an alien and retained alien registration #4-774143. On this form under the heading of activities to be engaged in in the United States, he mentioned writing. He also stated that for the past five years he had been engaged in intelligence work and psychological warfare. The alien registration card was mailed to Belfrage at his wife's address on November 6, 1944.

Employment with British Security Coordination in New York City

On April 4, 1942, the British Security Coordination, 630 5th Avenue, Room 3801, New York City, furnished the Bureau with a complete list of its employees. This list included the name C. H. Belfrage whose duties was in connection with FBI and liaison reports. (S)

On October 3, 1942, Admiral H. C. Train, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., wrote the Bureau in substance as follows: He advised that on October 1, 1942, a Mr. Cedric Belfrage contacted the Office of Naval Intelligence to discuss the questioning of arrivals in the United States. Mr. Belfrage revealed that he was attached to the British Intelligence Service operating under Mr. Stevenson, British Security Officer, New York City. Mr. Belfrage stated that London was very anxious to get military and economic information from persons arriving in the

Unless per Dept of Navy letter dtd 8-5-88

Jan 8-22-89

(S) (C) (E) (J) (K)

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United States from Europe and various other allies in contact with the enemy from which such information was available. He said that London was very insistent and demanded a very great deal of information and speed in getting and transmitting this information. He said that since the OCI had been broken up he had been unable to establish liaison with any other agency to procure the data. Mr. Belfrage said that he had requested the British Consul at Los Angeles to interview American citizens who had recently returned from Holland. Mr. Belfrage said that he was particularly desirous of not causing undue delay or confusion by interviewing new arrivals on board ship at the point of debarkation or immediately after they have disembarked. The mechanics whereby boarding officers of the Navy ascertain in brief form new arrivals, type and character of economic information they possess, names and addresses in this country so that the Board of Economic Warfare could interview them at leisure as desired was explained. No other information was provided to Mr. Belfrage, but it was suggested that any liaison should be established through Captain Hastings. (S) (U) (S-1) (D) Unless per request of Navy letter dtd 8-5-88 Jan 8-22-89

Associations and Activities

On December 28, 1937, in the "New Masses" magazine, page 6, appeared an article written by Cedric Belfrage entitled "Politics Catches Up with the Writer."

On April 9, 1938, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under title "Appeal for Lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government. American friends of Spanish Democracy send President petition signed by 92 leading clergymen, editors, union leaders." The article then carried a complete text of the statement and the name Cedric Belfrage appeared in the list of individuals signing the statement.

The December 13, 1938, issue of the "Peoples' World", a West Coast Communist Party newspaper, carried an article concerning a meeting in the Russ Auditorium in San Diego, California, which was sponsored for the Defense of Democracy and the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. This article revealed that Cedric Belfrage, an English author, was one of the speakers and that he told the audience that the English government no longer represents the people of Great Britain who let slip away their freedom of speech, press and radio. He warned "democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing until it was too late. The same thing is beginning to happen here."

A New York "Journal American" article dated October 18, 1938, under the caption "Red Activities Face Boston Jury Inquiry" reveals that Edward F. Sullivan was an investigator for the Dies Congressional Committee probing un-American activities and had named more than two score Hollywood celebrities as having contributed to the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy during a drive by the Spanish government to raise money for medical facilities.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

He stated that the names appeared on the side of an ambulance pictured on a circular union Sullivan said he had turned over to the Dies Committee. Cedric Belfrage was one of the names mentioned.

In April, 1940, an alleged list of Communists and direct sympathizers in California was furnished to the Bureau. This material was obtained from an outside unknown source and included the name of Cedric Belfrage, 30708, Roosevelt Highway, Pacific Palisades.

Confidential informant Robert M. has forwarded to the Bureau an article written by Cedric Belfrage in "The Clipper, magazine of August, 1940. In furnishing this article the informant described Belfrage as "a money mad English Red who frequently sneers at the United States." The article by Belfrage was entitled "We Don't Like Your Face." Therein he ridicules the Dies Committee and there is a statement attributed to Representative Hamilton Fish that "Congress has the power to deport aliens even if we don't like the color of their eyes." This article was described as being definitely Communistic in tenor.

In the report of Special Agent W. M. Hawkins dated May 15, 1942, Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "George Louis George, was; Internal Security - R" page 6 reveals that the subject of that investigation had made the statement that he considered several individuals as his good friends, one of these listed was Cedric Belfrage, who was employed by the British Embassy in New York City and engaged in propaganda work. This report further reveals that Cedric Belfrage in 1941 was an instructor in the School for writers and that he was formerly on the editorial board of "The Clipper" which was definitely a radical magazine. In 1938 Belfrage was listed as a member of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners which was the outgrowth of the Communist Committee for the Defense of the Southern Political Prisoners.

The report of Special Agent Joseph G. Finoley dated December 5, 1942, at Los Angeles, California, entitled "Haskil H. Gleichman, was; Internal Security - C" reveals that the subject of this investigation was reported to the Los Angeles Office by Source A as having attended a convention of the Northern California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties which was held at San Francisco, California, on August 27-28, 1941, as a delegate from Southern California along with several other individuals who were stated to be well-known Communists and Communist Party line followers. Included in that list of names was Cedric Belfrage.

The report of Special Agent James G. Finoley dated July 17, 1942, entitled "League of American Writers" carries a list of the most active members of a Hollywood chapter of the League of American Writers. According to the report, this group of names consisted of individuals who controlled the policies

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and political viewpoints of the League and that each one named has more or less been identified with Communists and Communist Front activities in Hollywood and elsewhere. The name Cedric Belfrage appeared in this group of names and he was identified as follows, "long record of fellow traveling, associate editor of "Black and White," member of the editorial board of "The Clipper," contributor of articles along Communist Party line, signed call for California Conference for Civil Rights August 27-28, 1941, a Communist Front teacher in Writers' School."

During 1941 it was reported that the name of Cedric Belfrage appeared among the editors of "The Clipper," official organ of the Hollywood chapter of the League of American Writers. This organization according to reliable reports was established at the Congress of American Revolutionary Writers in New York City during April, 1935. The signers of the call for the initial Congress included such well-known Communists as Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway and Alexander Trachtenberg. The organization reportedly has been Communist influenced since organization and has changed its program with the Communist Party change in line.

On February 6, 1941, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the heading "Spain Rescue Mission Signs Contract for Refugee Ship." This article carried a list of names of individuals who were sponsors of the Rescue Ship Mission. The name Cedric Belfrage was listed.

In the report of Special Agent L. O. Pryor dated February 19, 1941, Atlanta, Georgia, entitled "National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, aka the National Committee for Peoples' Rights; Internal Security - C" reveals that the name Cedric Belfrage was listed as a member of the National Committee for Peoples' Rights.

The report of Special Agent James G. Findley dated March 12, 1941, Los Angeles, California, entitled "North American Spanish Aid Committee" reveals that the name Cedric Belfrage was listed as a supporter of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 4th Avenue, New York City.

On May 15, 1941, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" entitled "Film Committee Active in Planning writers Congress." This article revealed that prominent Hollywood writers who will comprise the film committee of the 4th American writers Congress to be held in New York City June 6-8, 1941, will include many individuals among whom was listed Cedric Belfrage. The article further stated that a feature of the Congress will be the presentation of the Randolph Burnes memorial award to the American writer who has performed "the most distinguished service for culture and peace."

In connection with articles appearing in "The Clipper," the Los Angeles Field Office on July 10, 1941, furnished the Bureau with the title and author of articles appearing in the issues of "The Clipper" from

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November, 1940, to June, 1940. Cedric Belfrage was the author of the following articles appearing in this publication:

- "Super Chief," November, 1940
- "Put Your Finger on the Key," January, 1941
- "Orson Wells' Citizen Kane," May, 1941.

The report of Special Agent Thomas E. Myers dated October 18, 1941, Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "Herbert Biberman; John Howard Lawson; Internal Security - R," reveals that with reference to the general activities of John Howard Lawson information was furnished by Walter Feter, 4524 Coldwater Canyon Avenue, that on October 5, 1941, Lawson held what appeared to be a large group meeting at his home. Feter stated that a number of cars were observed by him at Lawson's residence so parked as to indicate definitely that the occupants were all at Lawson's. The license numbers of these cars as furnished by Feter were checked and one of the cars was registered to Cedric Belfrage, 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California, California license #69B-337. Several other individuals were likewise identified. According to this report the individuals attending the October 5, 1941, meeting are all known in his particular way to be so-called Hollywood intellectuals whose main occupation is writing for magazines and motion picture studios. Cedric Belfrage is a member of the editorial board of "The Clipper" which is definitely a radical magazine, and the group as a whole represented a radical fringe of Hollywood writers.

Cedric Belfrage identified as a writer from Southern California was listed as a delegate attending a conference which was sponsored by the Northern California Civil Rights Council and a Southern California Branch of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which was held in San Francisco, California, on August 27-28, 1941.

The report of Special Agent Joseph W. Corcoran dated December 4, 1944, at Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "William Elwell Oliver, was; Security Matter - C;" reveals that the subject of that investigation had been active in various affairs of the Hollywood writers Mobilization which was an alleged Communist controlled group. Information was received from source H on January 10, 1942, that the minutes of the Executive Board meeting of the chapter of the League of American writers was held on September 18, 1941, at the home of Cedric Belfrage, 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, which reflected that a motion was made and carried at this meeting to accept the idea of the forum and membership committee to hold a forum in the next two weeks on a "Meet the Critics Platform." According to source H the names of Lewis Jacobs, Elliott Nugent and Bill Oliver were suggested at this meeting as possible speakers for the forum. Bill Oliver is an alias for William Elwell Oliver.

The report of Special Agent John R. Vicars dated May 2, 1944, Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled "Russia War Relief, Inc.; Internal

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Security - C," reveals that source O has advised that at various branch and section meetings of the Communist Party, Communist functionaries have advised the Communists to become active to Russian War Relief and to contribute money and supplies to it. A list of contributors published by Russian War Relief further reflects the activities of the Communists in this organization. On January 16, 1942, a mimeographed list of contributors which reportedly have Communist sympathies included the name of Cedric Belfrage as a contributor on p2.10.

Confidential Informant Robert M. in a report dated April 5, 1942, from Mexico City advised that Lewis Browne, a well-known writer, had returned on that day to the United States and had made the statement to the informant that the Communists in Hollywood two years previously had tried to have him join the Communist Party. Lewis Browne stated that a high functionary of the Communist Party named Jerome came to his home and argued for two hours because Browne had always had extremely left wing views. Browne further told the informant that one of the principle secret agents of the American Communist Party high command of Hollywood was one Cedric Belfrage, who is a movie correspondent for the Los Angeles News Chronicle. Browne claimed to the informant that Belfrage is an agent of the comintern.

The Los Angeles Office by letter to the Bureau dated May 5, 1942, re "Hollywood writers Mobilization for Defense; Internal Security - C-R," reveals that the League of American Writers during 1941 put out a monthly publication known as "The Clipper" which carried on its editorial staff 16 individuals, all of whom are radicals and some are known as being very active Communists. Cedric Belfrage was listed as one of the 16.

A report of Special Agent John R. Vicars dated September 6, 1942, Los Angeles, entitled "Herbert Biberman; John Howard Lawson; Internal Security - R," reveals that on April 26, 1942, the automobile, license #69B-377, registered to Cedric Belfrage was observed at the residence of John Howard Lawson, 4542 Coldwater Canyon, North Hollywood, California, from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

The report of Special Agent James G. Findley dated February 18, 1943, Los Angeles, California, entitled "Communist Infiltration of the Motion Picture Industry; Internal Security - C," reveals that source TV had compiled a list of the members of the Screen Writers Guild who are fellow travelers in the League of American Writers who have been identified for many years as engaged in Communist activity. Among these individuals listed was the name Cedric Belfrage.

In a report of Special Agent L. Byron Lockhart dated January 18, 1944, Detroit, Michigan, entitled "Reverend Claude Glossie Williams, was; Internal Security - C" reveals that Cedric Belfrage is listed as one of the counselors of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion. This information was set out in a pamphlet dated July 18, 1943.

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The report of Special Agent James G. Mindley dated September 9, 1943, Los Angeles, entitled "League of American Writers; Internal Security - C," contains a list of the members of the League who have taught in the Hollywood Writers School over a period of the past three years. The name Cedric Belfrage was included in this list and after his name was the letter "(C)" which indicated that source C had furnished the information that this individual had been a member of the Communist Party or had followed the Communist Party line.

The report of Special Agent L. Byron Lockhart dated September 21, 1943, Detroit, Michigan, in the case entitled "Reverend Claude Clossie Williams, wa; Internal Security - C," reveals that according to a letterhead the name Cedric Belfrage appeared as a national sponsor of the Peoples' Institute of Applied Religion.

The report of Special Agent Daniel Cahill dated Los Angeles, February 24, 1945, in the case entitled "George Henri Anton Ivens, wa; Internal Security - R," reveals that the name Cedric Belfrage, 106 Kling Street, North Hollywood, SU1 4652, was listed in Iven's personal notebook.

In the case file concerning the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, there is a photostatic copy of a report dated May 24, 1945, concerning this organization and several individuals connected with it. In this report it is stated that Cedric Belfrage author of "South of God" and "A Faith to Free the People" is connected with this "Red institute."

The report of Special Agent John H. Rhineberg dated November 2, 1945, Detroit, Michigan, in the case entitled "Peoples Institute of Applied Religion; Internal Security - C," reveals that a review and discussion of "A Faith to Free the People," a biography of the life of Claude Williams, Director of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, written by Cedric Belfrage should be among the first books reviewed by each chapter of the organization. The reading of this book is a requirement of all members.

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December 5, 1945

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Classified by *SP5A14*
Declassify on: OADR

JOSEPH ECKHART

Classified by *Multiple Source Data*

Declassify on: OADR 10/29/87 #246,845

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement advised that in the spring of 1936 she was approached by Beatrice Carlin, who was desirous of securing her services to assist a foreigner who was coming to the United States in the near future in speaking English and taking care of some of his business affairs. Beatrice Carlin approached Elizabeth Bentley several times thereafter concerning this matter, and eventually in November, 1936, she was introduced to Joseph Eckhart by Beatrice Carlin. Eckhart was the individual she had in mind. Eckhart was a Lithuanian about 55 years of age, 5'11" in height, broad shoulders, bald head, wears glasses, was a very natty dresser, and had a striking resemblance to Louis Buckalter, alias Lepke. Elizabeth Bentley stated that during the time she knew him, Eckhart resided at the Hotel Marcy on 96th Street in New York City. She saw Eckhart on two occasions and it was her belief that in December of 1936 he returned to Russia. However, he again appeared in New York in March or April of 1937 at which time he took up his residence first at the Barbizon Plaza and subsequently at the Windermere Hotel. Elizabeth Bentley last saw Eckhart in January of 1938 at which time he indicated he was again leaving the United States. He did not mention to which country he was destined. Elizabeth Bentley stated further that at the time she knew Eckhart, he appeared to be a legitimate individual, registered in hotels under his proper name, and engaged in some purchasing mission. However, she had learned from Jacob Golos that Eckhart was in fact an NKVD agent and that one of his purposes for coming to this country was to purchase airplanes that were to be shipped to Spain via Mexico.

A complete review of the Bureau files was made in the name of Joseph Eckhart. Several references to a Joseph Eckhart or Joseph Eckert or other phonetic spellings were found. However, it is not known whether any of these individuals are identical with the above described individual or not.

The report of Special Agent Peter P. Osinski dated September 21, 1944, at Detroit, Michigan, entitled "American Slav Congress, Internal Security - C", reveals that one Joseph Eckert was a membership delegate in the Flint Committee of the American Slav Congress. No further identifying data were given.

The New Orleans Field Division advised on April 21, 1945, that one Joseph Eckert and Marie Eckert would arrive at New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 25, 1945, by airplane and requested that Bureau indices be checked in connection with the foreign travel control program.

Class. & Ext. By *SP5A14*

Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

Date of Review *4-27-82*

DOCUMENT #35

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
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The Bureau files reflect that the Reverend Father Joseph Eckert of Saint Anselm's Rectory, 6045 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, corresponded with his mother and sister in Germany or Italy during the war.

During the course of an investigation by Army Intelligence of one Private Eustach Volckheimer, ASN 32431393, Company B, 13th Infantry Training Battalion, Camp Wheeler, Georgia, it was reported that this individual listed on his Selective Service records that his cousin, Joseph Eckert, 90-20 169th Street, Jamaica, New York, was the person to be notified in case of an emergency. This investigation disclosed that Private Eustach Volckheimer was reportedly potentially subversive and was said to have resided in a building where Bund meetings were held. (S) (C) U *Unclass per Army let dtd 8-7-89 for 8-21-89*

On April 12, 1941, the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., advised the Bureau that one J. P. Eckhardt of 255 East 25th Street, Brooklyn, New York, operated amateur Radio Station W2CLC in violation of Commission Order No. 72 which prohibits communication between United States amateurs and foreign stations. On August 21, 1941, the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., advised the Bureau that further observations of Radio Station W2CLC have not indicated involvement in subversive or other activities inimical to the welfare of the nation and that the observations have been discontinued concerning J. P. Eckhardt, 255 East 25th Street, Brooklyn, New York. (S) (C) U *Unclass per Federal Communication Commission let dtd 7-12-88 for 8-22-89*

On September 14, 1939, an informant of Cloverdale, Ohio, advised the Bureau that she, the informant, was a telephone operator in a small, largely German community and that she suspected one Joseph Eckert, East Third Street, Ottawa, Ohio, superintendent of the Ohio Sugar Company, of being a Nazi.

According to the Bureau files, on January 27, 1941, Charles Recht of New York City, attorney for official Russian interests in this country, conferred with Mr. Oumansky who was then Russian Ambassador to the United States at Washington, D. C. During the course of the conversation the informant advised Mr. Oumansky appeared quite irritated and was quite angry concerning a certain business negotiation. Mr. Oumansky was alleged to have made the statement, "When do you have the opportunity to submit to that corporation our new suggestions?" Recht replied, "What corporation?" Oumansky answered, "Well, the Eckhart." Their conversation, according to the informant, continued on and later Mr. Oumansky made the statement, "Wait a minute. It simply proves that Mr. Eckhart (phonetic) hasn't anything to do with the boats." Recht then replied, "It isn't in court yet. We haven't libeled any of these boats yet." (C)

The Bureau files also reflect that on April 16, 1942, Mr. Krafstur (phonetic) of the Tass News Agency told one Todd, "They say that Eckhart (phonetic) is recognized to some extent by the State Department but no statement is going to be made as it is considered provocative." (C)

91
December 5, 1945

Re: RAY ELSON

The Bureau files reflect the following information regarding the above individual:

On August 4, 1944, a confidential informant furnished the Bureau with a membership list of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party in New York City. Included on this list was the name of Ray Elson, 161 West 16th Street, New York City.

From a confidential source there was also received a photostatic copy of the "Minutes of the city-wide conference of Inter-Faith and Inter-Racial Councils called by the West Side Council of Religious and Civic Organizations and held at Riverside Plaza Hotel in Manhattan on June 14, 1944. Included in the list of organizations and delegates attending this conference was the name Ray Elson, Murray 4-6640, representing the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

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December 5, 1945

LEON ERLICH

The following is a summary of the information in the Bureau's files on individuals possibly identical with the subject of this memorandum.

By letter dated June 8, 1926, the State Department forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a memorandum concerning Bolshevik activities in Haiti and Cuba. The memorandum states, "A report has been received to the effect that a Bolshevist agent named Erlich or Ulrich, of German or Russian origin, will soon arrive in Haiti from Santo Domingo for the ostensible purpose of obtaining employment as an expert mechanic and that Adolph Berg and Max Sulide, together with Erlich or Ulrich, have been appointed from Havana, which is regarded as the center of the Bolshevik activities in the West Indies, as agents for Haiti."

Another reference is made to the name Erlich in a report dealing with the Communist Party of the USA, showing that the New York State Committee of the Communist Party was in August, 1938, already working in planning the work for the coming elections and at the branch meetings of August 2, the branches of the Communist Party had to elect their election branch captains. Branch #9, Communist Party, Ninth Assembly District (Bronx), elected five captains: A. Naidish, Etkis, Jaffee, Goodelman, and Erlich.

No other reference in the Bureau's files could be identified as identical with the subject of this memorandum.

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DOCUMENT #37

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December 5, 1945

Re: JOSEPH B. GREGG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential Informant C-376 of the Washington Field Office has furnished information indicating that Joseph B. Gregg has been in frequent contact with Robert Talbot Miller, III, and his wife during the period from September, 1944 up to December, 1945. (S) (A) (X) U

On January 7, 1943, Joseph B. Gregg, residing at 6829 Piney Branch Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was shown as a director on the staff of the Hemisphere Corporation at which time the "Hemisphere" was known as a confidential news weekly of the Americas. The address given for this organization was 7876, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. U

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14-99
December 5, 1945

WILLIAM WHEELER HINCKLEY

The following is a summary of the information pertaining to this individual in the Bureau's files. It is to be noted that he is the subject of a closed case in the Washington, D. C., Field Office entitled, "William Wheeler Hinckley; Internal Security, Custodial Detention," with the last report dated February 4, 1943.

Hinckley was born on March 20, 1910, at Yankton, South Dakota. From 1915 to 1929 he resided in St. Joseph, Missouri, and there received his high school training, following which he attended junior college in the same city from 1927 to 1929. He received an A.A. degree and in the Fall of 1929 went to Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, where he majored in psychology and was graduated in 1931 with a B.A. degree. The following year he attended Columbia University and took an M.A. degree there in 1932. He is married to Margaret Cummings Hinckley and they have two children, [redacted] and [redacted] as well as an unadopted charge, [redacted]. It is reported that both Hinckley and his wife are American born.

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From September 1933, to January 1935, he was employed as an instructor of psychology at Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina. From January 1935, to July 1936, he was self-employed and engaged in research on American Youth problems involving tests of aptitude towards the Chinese in America. This research was made for the China Institute.

Hinckley was the Executive Secretary of the American Youth Congress, a Communist front organization, from July 1935, to January 1936, and from that time to July 4, 1939, he was Chairman of the American Youth Congress with an office at 80 West 40th Street, New York City. His work was mainly organizational and, according to his own statement, his responsibilities included the coordination of policy and activities of an ever-expanding movement of youth organizations through the American Youth Congress.

From September 1938, to July 1939, he was a Secretary of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts and his employer was Clark M. Michelberger, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. His work included the preparation of Peace study outlines, the organization of dramatic radio programs, directing the organizing of local peace committees, organization of Peace and Security Week in April 1939, and he also organized a national conference of 100 leaders of public opinion held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., to bring the peace attitudes of organized public opinion to the attention of those in charge of formulating the nation's foreign policy.

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From July 1939, to February 1940, he was engaged in preparing a book about American Youth problems. In February 1940, he was appointed Administrative Assistant of the Federal Forum Project, United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency but, according to his statement, upon the expiration of the appropriation his employment was terminated July 30, 1941.

On October 6, 1941, he received a temporary appointment as Economic Statician, Railroad Retirement Board and resigned from that position February 1, 1942. On February 9, 1942, he was appointed Senior Promotion Specialist, Defense Securities, Defense Savings Staff, Treasury Department, but following an investigation of his background and activities, he was not retained by the Treasury Department. As of February 1943, Hinckley was employed as Assistant Director of Employment Personnel, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

In October of 1935 Hinckley, as a member of the National Council of the American Youth Congress, met with the Assistant Secretary of State, Walton Moore, and the NYA Administrator, Aubrey Williams, in the District of Columbia to ask that this country make more drastic regulations for peace in view of the Italo-Ethiopian War and to protest against the inadequacy of the NYA program.

In February 1937, Hinckley, as the Chairman of the convention of the National Council, American Youth Congress, at the Masonic Temple, Thirteenth and New York Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., opened the convention and introduced seven members of the United Auto Workers Union who participated in the sit-down strike at Flint, Michigan. He also introduced John Davis, colored, representing the National Negroes Council and, on February 20, 1937, led approximately 1600 alleged students in a parade to the White House to present a petition containing the signatures of some two million persons in favor of the "American Youth Week." Among the banners carried were "Scholarships not Battleships," "Youth, Our First Concern," "We want Jobs--That's the American Youth Act," "Young Communist League," et cetra. When informed the parade could not go on the White House grounds, a sit-down strike occurred which was dispersed after the arrest of the two leaders, William W. Hinckley and Abbott Simon, the Legislative Director of the American Youth Congress. It is to be noted that the police records do not show that Hinckley was arrested. Later the two were received by President Roosevelt.

The information indicates that Hinckley was also connected with the American Peace Mobilization, the American League for Peace and Democracy and it is noted that his picture as head of the Communist controlled American Youth Congress appeared in the Young Communist League yearbook for 1937, the Young Communist League being reportedly a section of the American Youth Congress.

It is further noted that he was made an Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, and was named by witnesses before the Dies Committee as a Communist, according to the Chicago Herald American of May 27, 1940. According to the Daily Worker of February 4, 1939, he endorsed the lifting of the embargo in behalf of Red Spain and later signed a petition to President Roosevelt against the suppression of Communist "civil liberties," the Communist New Masses and the Communist Abraham Lincoln Brigade as well as signing the petition against the Dies Committee investigation of Communism. The Daily Worker of December 2, 1939, indicated that William Hinckley, former Chairman of the American Youth Congress, strongly criticized the Dies Committee when testifying before it at that time.

It is noted that a confidential informant has advised that he talked with Hinckley late in 1940 or 1941 at which time Hinckley stated plainly that he couldn't agree with President Roosevelt's foreign policy because he felt there was much to be said for the Russian position at that time, that is, the non-aggression pact with Germany and the war with Finland.

It is further noted that a confidential source who had a wide acquaintance among Communists in the District of Columbia said that Hinckley, while working for the American Red Cross, was a good friend of Craig Vincent and other Communist Party members. The informant said that Hinckley had recently been instrumental in placing Leo Schwartz in an overseas position with the Red Cross and that the informant considered Schwartz to be a Communist. It is further noted that information is available showing that at the time Hinckley was being considered for employment by the Treasury Department and that one of his strongest advocates was Eleanor Nelson, Executive Secretary of the United Federal Workers of America.

It should be noted that on April 27, 1942, Hinckley was invited to call at the Washington, D. C., Field Office of the FBI for an interview in connection with an investigation of him under the Hatch Act, but at the time he declined to do so for the reason that he was not then employed by the United States Government.

Further information from a confidential source indicates that Hinckley has admitted being a member of the "Peace Through World Cooperation Committee" in 1938 and was Secretary of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts. He also admitted attending two anti-conscription meetings at Turner's Arena in Washington, D. C., on September 4, 1940, and September 6, 1940. He said that he may have joined the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He also admitted signing a New Masses letter to the President which was published in New Masses April 2, 1940.

In addition, the Bureau's files indicate that Hinckley was a delegate to the World Youth Congress in Geneva in 1936. Also in 1936 Hinckley authorized Howard Rushmore, a known Communist to speak before the American Youth Congress and according to Rushmore, Hinckley should have known that he was a Communist member. In 1936 Hinckley published a pamphlet entitled "Youth Speaks for Itself" which was published to promote the passage of the American Youth Act.

An excerpt from the Daily Worker dated March 16, 1939, indicated that William Hinckley was the Secretary for the American Union for Concerted Peace which was launching a drive for unity and peace at that time. In a letter to the Bureau from New York City dated September 25, 1941, the Bureau is advised that William Hinckley's name was listed in the files of the New Leader as being connected with the National Youth Administration.

In connection with the investigation of Samuel Bernard Katzin, with aliases; Custodial Detention - C the report of Special Agent Douglas F. Wendel (A), dated July 13, 1943, at Newark, New Jersey, indicated that Katzin was a Communist Party member in Newark, New Jersey. Inquiry at Local Board #40 of Newark reflected that William W. Hinckley, the Assistant Director of Employment for the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., had asked permission for Katzin to leave the United States for foreign duty from February 1, 1943, to August 1, 1943. It is noted that Katzin was made the subject of a departmental applicant case--junior organizations analyst--Special War Policies Unit, War Division. On August 11, 1942, investigation reflected that Katzin was a member of the West Side Branch of the Communist Party, Essex County, New Jersey, in that year and was not employed. As of April 1, 1945, the files indicate Katzin was assigned as Assistant Field Director, American Red Cross and stationed in North Africa.

The report of Special Agent Frederick H. Green, Washington, D. C., dated August 12, 1943, in the case entitled, "Donald McLeod Pond, with aliases--Information Specialist OPA--Internal Security, Hatch Act," it is noted that Donald Pond was described by an informant as "the inside leak of the Communist Party in the OPA." Regarding his wife, Mary Pond, an article in the New Leader "Capital Comment" of March 20, 1943, on the Communist infiltration of the Red Cross says "William Hinckley, the personnel official of the Red Cross, has a long record of Stalinist activity. One of his first acts was to hire Janet Gaines Stern and Mary Pond, both notorious Stalinists. Since then he has been hiring Red Cross workers who accompany the American armed forces."

An excerpt from a Los Angeles paper dated May 23, 1940, entitled, "Officials Aid Fifth Column" it is indicated that a Dies prober told the New Deal to "clean up" as Hinckley was revealed in a Federal job. The article indicates that the demand followed disclosure that William W. Hinckley, former American Youth Congress head and asserted Communist, had been given an executive job in the government. Hinckley's case was cited by Representative Noah Mason

of Illinois, member of the Dies Committee, and it was pointed out that Hinckley was the new Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of Education. The article states "it is my understanding he obtained his position through the recommendation of Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt."

William Hinckley is further mentioned in the case entitled, "Hoyt S. Haddock, Panel Member Alternate (Labor), War Shipping Panel Section, National War Labor Board, Internal Security--Hatch Act" and it is to be noted that Haddock, an alleged Communist was frequently seen with Craig Vincent of the War Shipping Administration (mentioned previously) and William Hinckley of the American Red Cross.

Further information appears from a quotation in the New Leader dated March 20, 1943, stating "Communist infiltration into the Red Cross is not wishful thinking--it's an already accomplished fact. It was revealed here this week that one of the personnel officials who selects Red Cross personnel for overseas duty is William Hinckley. Hinckley was a member of the Young Communist League on the sworn testimony of Kenneth Goff, a former member of the YCL National Committee. The record of Hinckley's Stalinist activities is as long as a baboon's arm. He has faithfully followed every twist and turning of the Party line since 1934. After the Hitler-Stalin pact ended 'collective security' Hinckley switched with the Party line and in 1940 publicly supported the platform of the American Youth Congress, then anti-war. He was a signer of the New Masses letter to the President in April 1940, in defense of the isolationist activities of the C.P. In June 1941 when the Soviet Union was attacked, Hinckley again switched with the Party line and joined warmongers who demanded a second front to save the Soviet Union. Hinckley is a member of the 'Washington Committee for Democratic Action' which Attorney General Biddle designated as a Communist front organization. Hinckley's first act on his Red Cross job was to open the door to Red Cross jobs for Janet Gaines Stern from the C.P.-dominated United Federal Workers of America and Mary Pond both notorious Stalinists."

The last known address for this individual was 5000 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Maryland. His physical description is as follows:

Name	William Wheeler Hinckley
Date of birth	March 20, 1910
Place of birth	Yankton, South Dakota
Height	6' 1"
Weight	200 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Citizenship	United States
Marital status	Married -- 2 children
Wife's name	Margaret Cummings Hinckley
Unadopted charge	
Mother	Nettie Hinckley
Occupation	Assistant Director of Employment American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
Race	White

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In connection with the investigation of the Communist infiltration of the CIO Maritime Committee - Internal Security - C, it is to be noted that on April 30, 1945, at 12:32 P.M., an informant advised that Florence Schwartz called Hoyt Haddock. He told her that he had talked to William Hinckley of the Red Cross and she was to stop by and see Haddock. Haddock said that Hinckley was Chairman of the American Youth Congress. Florence Schwartz said she would come to Washington the following Wednesday. She resides at 2422 Utah Place, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Hinckley could be reached at RE-8300, extension 565.

100
December 5, 1945

MRS. WILLIAM W. HINCKLEY
nee MARGARET CUMMINGS

The following appears in the files of the Bureau concerning the above individual who is the wife of William Wheeler Hinckley, subject of a similar memorandum in this case. It is noted that William Wheeler Hinckley has long been active in Communist front organizations, including the American Youth Movement, the Young Communist League, American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Regarding Mrs. Hinckley, the files reflect that Margaret Cummings, believed identical, was on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in May of 1940. She was also connected with the American Peace Mobilization Movement and the American Youth Congress. The report of Special Agent Hawthorne Phillips, dated April 8, 1942, in the case entitled, "David Rain, Office Attorney Trial Examining Division, NLRB--Internal Security, Hatch Act" shows that Margaret Hinckley was acquainted with David Rain.

The report of Special Agent W. W. Parriott, dated April 1, 1942, in the case entitled, "Joseph Forer, Principal Attorney Legal Section, Price Stabilization Division, OPA, Office for Emergency Management, Internal Security, Hatch Act" shows that both Forer and Mrs. Hinckley were on the same Committee, the Washington Committee, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. On this same Committee the files also reflect was Albert Benjamin Gerber, Senior Attorney, State Law and Litigation Section, Opinion Unit, Rural Electrification Division of the Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture. This individual was also the subject of a Hatch Act investigation and a report was made by Special Agent W. W. Parriott, Washington, D. C., on April 1, 1942.

There is no other information available regarding this individual at the Bureau and the last known address is 5000 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/23/82 BY SP6 Bja/C
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DOCUMENT #40

101
December 5, 1945

RE: MARIAN HOUSE

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement, advised that Marian House and Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley were members of the Communist Party in Unit I, Harlem Section. She further stated that it was her recollection that Juliet Glazer approached the Hinckleys and Marian House, during the time that she was concerning herself with the Italian Movement. Mrs. Bentley stated that Mrs. House and Mr. and Mrs. William Hinckley have no connection as far as she knew with Jacob Golos or any of the other individuals whom she suspected to have been involved in Russian espionage matters.

A complete check of the Bureau files was made for the name of Marian House. However, no identifiable record could be located concerning the name Marian House. The Bureau files reveal that an individual by the name of Marian Francis House of 4509 Calvert Road, College Park, Maryland, who was born Washington, D. C. on November 22, 1904, made an application for employment with the Bureau as a clerk on November 17, 1941. There is no indication that this individual is identical with the Marian House mentioned in the statement of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

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Declassify on: OADR 6/16/83

December 5, 1945

RE: HARRY S. MAGDOFF,
alias Harry Magdoff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The files of the Bureau reflect that during the years 1940 and 1941 at the request of Sidney Sherwood, Assistant Secretary to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., an investigation was conducted of Harry Magdoff, an employee of this Commission. The facts ascertained during this investigation were reported under the title, "Harry Magdoff; Special Inquiry - The Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense." The information set forth below is a summary of this investigation.

The personnel files of the office of the Advisory Commission, Potomac Park Apartments, 21st and C Streets, N.W., reflected that as of November 8, 1940, Harry Magdoff resided at 4862 Conduit Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., that he was born on August 21, 1913 at New York City.

The file further reflected that Magdoff attended grammar school from September, 1920 to June, 1926 in New York City, and attended Evander Childs High School, Bronx, New York, from September, 1926 through June, 1930. Magdoff attended the City College of New York from September, 1930 to February, 1933. Thereafter, he attended New York University through May, 1935, at which time he obtained a B.S. Degree in Economics. From September, 1939 through May, 1940, Magdoff attended the University of Pennsylvania, continuing his studies in economics.

The personnel files of the Advisory Commission disclosed that Harry Magdoff was employed from September, 1932 through August, 1934 by the Premier Paint Company, 125 West 101st Street, New York City, as an Office Manager and Auditor. The files reflected that he was employed beginning October 30, 1934 for a period of nine months by the Silk Textile Code Authority, 110 East 40th Street, New York City, as Assistant to the Vice President of the Code Authority, Mr. Howard Haydon. From July, 1935 through March, 1936, Magdoff was unemployed due to a serious operation and a lengthy convalescent period.

From April, 1936 until October 1, 1940, Magdoff was employed by the Work Projects Administration, National Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a Principal Statistician.

The personnel file reflected that Magdoff had previously resided at 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that effective October 1, 1940 he was appointed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National

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Defense as Senior Economic Statistician at a salary of \$4600 per year at the Department of Research and Statistics Department. Magdoff, according to his personnel file, was married.

The records of the Evander Childs High School, Bronxwood Avenue and Gunhill Road, Bronx, New York, disclose that Harry S. Magdoff had entered that high school on September 14, 1928 from a high school in Trenton, New Jersey. At the time of his registration he indicated that he was born on August 21, 1913, that his father's name was Max Magdoff and he resided at 2095 Creston Avenue, New York City.

The records further disclose that Magdoff graduated from Evander Childs High School on June 27, 1930.

The records of the Registrar's Office of the City College of New York disclosed that Magdoff had been admitted to the college during September, 1930 and had left the college in February of 1933, transferring to the New York University. While Harry Magdoff was in attendance at the City College of New York he listed his residence address as: 2095 Creston Avenue and 2295 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York.

The above file contained a notation that Harry Magdoff had been suspended by the Board of Higher Education for a period of four weeks as a disciplinary measure. With respect to this, Dean M. Gottschall stated that the suspension of Magdoff had occurred because of his activities in a mock trial of President Robinson and Director Linehan held on October 30, 1932 at the Central Opera House in New York City. Twenty-one students of the City College of New York were suspended because of their participation in this trial.

Dean Gottschall stated that he recalled Harry Magdoff and his brother, Sam Magdoff, very well and that at the time of their attendance at the City College of New York they were both definitely inclined toward Communism. Dean Gottschall stated that the Magdoffs ran around with individuals known to be Communists and that Harry Magdoff was very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College of New York, which club the informant characterized as a Communistic organization.

The proceedings of the Board of Higher Education for the year 1933 were reviewed by agents of the New York Office and the names of the students who were suspended because of their participation were checked through the indices of the New York Office. It was revealed that 12 of the 21 individuals

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were identified in the files of the New York Field Division as being members of the Communist Party or that complaints as to their activities had been received. It was noted that several individuals who participated in the trial were members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. With respect to the mock trial, the primary purpose for it was the reinstatement of one Professor Oakley Johnson, and the principal speaker was Donald Henderson.

The records of the New York University School of Commerce, Washington Square, New York City, reflected that Magdoff had attended New York University from September, 1933 to June, 1935, at which latter time he received a B.S. Degree in economics. At the time of his attendance at New York University, Magdoff gave his residence address as: 2704 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York.

The records of the University of Pennsylvania, disclosed that Harry Magdoff was enrolled in the Graduate School of that institute taking a course in Economic Theory from September, 1939 to May, 1940, which course was never completed by him. At the time Magdoff attended the University of Pennsylvania, he indicated that he was married.

With reference to the information set forth above by Magdoff that he had been employed by the Premier Paint Company, it was ascertained by investigation that the Premier Paint Company, 125 West 101st Street, New York City, was owned by Max Magdoff, the father of Harry Magdoff.

Records of the WPA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which were examined during the course of the investigation disclosed that Magdoff alleged he was employed during the period from February, 1931 to January, 1933, by one J. Rubinstein, 3451 Giles Place, New York City, as a Real Estate Manager.

Efforts were made to verify this employment with negative results, but it was ascertained from Charles Fine, a member of the firm of Schuster, Fine and Mayleas, 264 West 40th Street, New York City, that the premises at 3451 Giles Place were "a nest of Communists." Fine, who was connected with the management of these premises, explained that 3451 Giles Place was organized on a model communal basis and that on the occasion of each visit to that address the various tenants would openly extoll the virtues of Communism to him.

Robert F. Townsend, who, as a representative of the New York State Mortgage Commission, had personally managed the premises at 3451 Giles Place, described the tenants of this address as "a bunch of Communists."

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Miss I. L. Blunt, Secretary of the National Federation of Textiles, Incorporated, 15 West 37th Street, New York City, advised that during the period of the NRA she had been Secretary to the Silk Textile Code Authority and that Harry Magdoff had been employed by this Authority as an investigator of code violations from October 11, 1934, to May 31, 1935, at a salary of \$16 per week.

As noted above, Harry Magdoff claimed employment by the Work Projects Administration, National Research Project, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This employment was verified and it was determined that he was appointed Assistant Statistician to the National Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 8, 1936 at a salary of \$2900. Thereafter, he received successive appointments as Statistician, Senior Statistician, and Principal Statistician at \$4000 per annum with the WPA, which position he held until September 30, 1940. On this latter date he resigned to accept an appointment with the National Defense Commission as Senior Economic Statistician.

A review of the personnel file of Harry Magdoff maintained by the National Research Project disclosed several letters of recommendation by the Director of the Project, David Weintraub. A personal interview with Weintraub disclosed that he had first met Magdoff in Washington, D. C. some time during 1935. Weintraub stated that he was impressed with Magdoff's background and personality, and that his services with the National Research Project were highly satisfactory.

Weintraub further stated that he and Magdoff visited each other frequently, that Magdoff belonged to no club or organization and that he had exhibited no radical tendencies nor engaged in any subversive activities. With respect to David Weintraub, the files of the Bureau disclose that he was identified by an informant as a Communist Party organizer in 1930, during the period when he was a Research Assistant in the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

A confidential source in October, 1943, advised that a known Communist named David Weintraub headed the committee on "Scope, Power and Organization" of the UNRRA.

It is further observed that during the period from 1935 to 1938, Irving Kaplan was Associate Director of the National Research Project in Philadelphia, under the direct supervision of David Weintraub. Irving Kaplan has been identified in the testimony of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being a member of the same Communist group as Harry Magdoff engaged in furnishing confidential United States Government information to the Soviet Union.

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It will be noted that during the time Kaplan was Associate Director of the National Research Project Magdoff was employed by the Project.

The personnel file of Harry Magdoff at the National Research Project disclosed that as of May 14, 1936, he resided at 6633 Blakemore Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that on August 31, 1939, he moved to 48 East Cliveden Street and on September 26, 1939, he resided at 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Investigation conducted by Agents of the Philadelphia Office disclosed that there was no such address as 48 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, and that Magdoff did not reside in Philadelphia during the period from August 1, 1937 to December 31, 1938.

David Weintraub, who has been identified above, explained that during this period Magdoff's wife, Beatrice Magdoff, was offered a teaching position in New York City, that during this period the Magdoffs resided at 455 West 34th Street in New York and Harry Magdoff commuted daily from New York to Philadelphia.

It will be noted that a neighborhood investigation was conducted in the vicinity of 6633 Blakemore Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Harry Magdoff and his wife resided from May 1, 1936 to July 31, 1937. During this investigation several tenants of the apartment located at the above address were interviewed and all advised that the Magdoffs were undesirable tenants.

Mrs. Elizabeth McQuade, 49 East Cliveden Street, Apartment 204, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, informed that she had heard from other tenants of this apartment where the Magdoffs resided from January 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940, that Harry Magdoff was a subscriber to the Daily Worker and that he regularly read Russian books.

Matilda J. Douglas, the wife of the Superintendent of the apartment at 49 East Cliveden Street, informed that she had many violent arguments with Mrs. Magdoff while the Magdoffs resided at this address, that these arguments were occasioned by a rule of the apartment that servants were to use the back entrance to the apartment building. According to Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Beatrice Magdoff insisted that her colored maids be permitted to use the front door to the apartment building. Mrs. Douglas stated that on many occasions Beatrice Magdoff had told her that colored people were just as good as any other folks and entitled to all the rights and privileges other people have.

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In the report of Special Agent Richard N. Franke, dated November 5, 1942, at New York City, captioned, "Amtorg Trading Corporation; Espionage - R," there are set forth the names of seventeen publications, together with the cities and the names of the persons who are either editors or members of the publication to whose support the Amtorg Trading Corporation allegedly contributed heavily.

These names and the list of publications were obtained by Walker G. Matheson from Ruth Rubin and in turn were obtained by the Bureau from among the personal effects of Matheson when he was arrested in Washington, D. C. Included in the list of publications was that of the "National Student Review - New York," which was followed by the name Harry Magdoff.

According to the referenced report, the files of the New York Field Division contained no reference to the Student National Review and the possibility that Harry Magdoff who was allegedly connected with the Student Review, was identical with Harry Magdoff who was employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, was pointed out.

The report of Special Agent Robert J. Sheran made at Chicago, Illinois, dated June 4, 1945, in the case entitled "Eugene Victor Jasinski, with aliases; Internal Security - C," disclosed that while Jasinski was in Washington, D. C., from January 20 to January 27, 1945, he was known to have been in contact with Harry S. Magdoff, residing at 3226 Ravensworth Place, Alexandria, Virginia, whose telephone number was TEmple 5642.

Eugene Victor Jasinski, as of November 7, 1945, was reported to be living at 1607 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and as temporarily employed as an official of the Polish Supply Mission under Doctor Ludwik Witold Rajchman, Polish delegate to the UNRRA Council. Jasinski, who allegedly was a member of the Communist Political Association in May of 1945, was for some period of time active with the American Polish Labor Council as an Executive Director of the Council and as Business Manager of the Council's publication, "The Outlook."

It is known that on May 19, 1945 Jasinski furnished a copy of the first issue of "The Outlook" to Mr. Gromov of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. At that time Jasinski told Gromov that it was their hope that "The Outlook"....."will in time help to clarify for the American Poles as well as others, and bring about a better understanding of the need for Poland.....to live in peace with its brother nation, the Soviet Union....." (X)

It will be noted Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, has been identified as the successor to Vassili Zubilin as the Head of NKVD espionage organization in the United States. (X) (X) (X)

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Jasinski is a close associate of Leo Krzycki, President of the American Polish Labor Council and, according to Confidential Informant CGO 5257, Krzycki on August 21, 1945, was attempting to secure a passport for Jasinski to go to Poland. It is known to Informant CGO 5419 that Krzycki and Jasinski during the latter part of December, 1944, were in personal contact with Eugene D. Kisselev, Soviet Consul General at New York City. (X)

It is further known by Confidential Informant CGO 5257 that on May 31, 1945, Jasinski was being considered by Oscar Lange to be the Polish representative to the UNRRA in Washington, D. C. (X)

It will be observed that Jasinski was born on January 9, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois and is a citizen of the United States.

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November 9, 1945

DATE 4/28/82 BY SP6 BJA/10

Re: HELEN TENNEY

Summary

10/23/87 SP6 BJA/10
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CA75-1121

#2461845 #91,121

The Office of Censorship furnished information, dated December 1, 1943, concerning material found in the possession of Anatole Alec De Montmerency, described as a French author returning from a repatriation trip aboard the SS Gripsholm. Censorship listed information carried by this person reflecting his anti-British and anti-American sentiments, also information on the following matters: Account of fall of Hongkong and Japanese atrocities; observations concerning Japanese repatriates aboard Gripsholm; account of Langson incident, September, 1940, between French and Japanese in Indo-China; arrangement for correspondence with France through intermediaries in Mexico and Sweden and a list of names in Montmerency's possession.

In the Censorship Examination Montmerency stated himself to be a free-lance newspaperman and the author of "The Enigma of Admiral Darlan."

Among the list of names, apparently contacts of De Montmerency, was the following: Mrs. Mary A. Blou—Helen Tenney (on memo sheet of short-wave research MC.), 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. It is not known whether the Helen Tenney listed here is identical with the subject.

In an examiner's note the Office of Censorship advised that previous records revealed De Montmerency as connected with an attempted evasion of Foreign Funds Control through an attempt to communicate with him through persons in enemy occupied territory. It was also stated that previous correspondence from a ship's officer of the Gripsholm revealed that the writer had the following impression of De Montmerency — "On our last trip, we had a sailor with us who was French but who spoke Swedish. His name was Anatole De Montmerency. We nicknamed him 'Doc-Know-All'. He told us—that Montmerency is one of the finest families in France and that they became famous in France's history many years ago."

There is no other identifying information available concerning Helen Tenney or De Montmerency.

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December 5, 1945

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Classified by 3042 PWT/ML
Declassify on: OADR
12/22/89 CA 75-1121

Re: SCHLOMER ADLER, with aliases
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

In a letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated April 4, 1944, and in another letter dated July 1, 1944, information was furnished by Confidential Informant A. Chase showing a list of transactions occurring in the regular account of Amtorg Trading Corporation. The account reflected that for the week ending March 4, 1944, a payment of \$46.00 was made to one S. Adler and for the week beginning July 1, 1944, a payment of \$24.00 was made to S. Adler. It is not known whether or not the above relates to the instant subject.

On November 21, 1944, a transit visa was granted to Solomon Adler, Financial Attache at the United States Embassy in China, by the Portuguese Embassy, Washington, D. C. (C)

During a conversation in a hotel room in Washington, D. C., between Philip Jaffe, John Service, and Andrew Roth, an informant advised that a discuss was held concerning some written material and that Jaffe and Roth were requested by Service not to mention that they had seen it because Sol (believed to be Sol Adler) would get his neck wrung pretty badly. Service further advised that he did not believe G (possibly Joseph Gregg) had collaborated with Sol on this material. No information is available as to the exact nature of this material.

Information was received from Whittaker Chambers in May of 1945 that Schlomer Adler is definitely a Communist and was employed by the United States Treasury Department. This informant further advised that he knows Adler to have been in close contact with Peter and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peter. He stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and that they utilized Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that Peter referred to above relates to Alexander Stevens.

Information was received from Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, relative to Sol Adler which he had received from Whittaker Chambers in 1939. This information is to the effect that Schlomer Adler is employed by the U. S. Treasury Department and that he sent weekly reports to the Communist Party (General Counsel's Office).

Solomon Adler, United States Treasury Department, was questioned by Bureau Agents in connection with the Philip Jaffe case at which time he admitted that he was acquainted with John Service, having first met him in the Fall of 1941 in Chungking, China. He advised he considered Service to be a loyal, capable and honest person and one who would not obtain confidential information for the use of anyone. He also admitted that he was acquainted with Andrew Roth and denied having ever furnished any confidential information to him.

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10/23/81 SR/DA/MLK #246,898
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DATE 1-10-92 BY SP6Bja/Cs #91121

56-12
December 5, 1945

Classified by SP5 EY
Declassify on: OADR
6/1/83

Re: ROSE ARENAL; LUIS ARENAL;
LEOPOLDO ARENAL; HELENA ARENAL.

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 EY
ON 6/1/83

From a review of the Bureau files pertaining to the above individuals, it would appear that they are all in Mexico City, Mexico, at the present time and inasmuch as they are all inter-related, the information is being summarized in one memorandum.

By way of general information, as will be brought out by the references hereafter, it would seem that Luis Arenal and his brother Leopoldo Arenal have been active in Mexico in Communist Party affairs [and that they, along with David Alfaro Siqueiros, were believed by the Mexico City police to be guilty of plotting the assassination of Leon Anatalia Trotsky in 1940. As a result of the attempted assassination, a guard, Robert Sheldon Harte an American citizen, was killed by the assassins. It is noted that although Luis and Leopoldo were thought to be involved in this assassination, there is no indication that they were ever prosecuted by the Mexican government.]

Rose Arenal nee Rose Beigel met Luis Arenal in Mexico City in 1935 and later returned to Brooklyn, New York, where she was employed as a school teacher at Public School 67, Brooklyn, New York. It is further noted that David Siqueiros was the recipient of letter number 8, postmarked January 31, 1943, in Mexico City in the Altschuler series and due to the close association between Siqueiros and the Arenal brothers, considerable investigation has been conducted in this case in connection with the Altschuler case.

On October 9, 1942, Luis Arenal, with alias L. A. Bastar, arrived in New Orleans aboard the MS COPIAPO at which time he was interviewed in connection with the Foreign Travel Control Program. In the report of Special Agent Harold J. Fleming, New York City, dated October 17, 1942, in the case entitled "L. A. Bastar, with aliases, Internal Security," it is noted that Rose Beigel Arenal is a naturalized citizen of the United States and was employed as a teacher at Public School 67, St. Edwards Street, Brooklyn, New York. She was believed to reside at 998 Carrol Street in that city. The files reveal that Luis Arenal was on his way to visit his wife and their two small children at the time he arrived in New Orleans. Rose Beigel had two close relatives, Sam Beigel a brother and Max Seborer a brother-in-law believed to be living in Brooklyn. In a New Orleans report dated October 21, 1942, in the case involving Luis Arenal, it is indicated that Rose Beigel Arenal had listed a Major Samuel Feinson, CO, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans Port of Embarkation, as a reference. Feinson advised the New Orleans Field Division that he was well acquainted with Rose Arenal and her mother but could not vouch for Luis Arenal. Previous addresses listed for Rose Arenal are 912 - 44th Street, Brooklyn, New York; 240 East 15th Street, New York City; 210 East 15th Street, New York City, and 167 Jorelemon Street, Brooklyn, New York. Her father is listed as residing at 240 East 15th Street, New York City as of the year 1938. On October 1, 1943, she took leave from the school system in Brooklyn and indicated she would be gone until September 7, 1944. Her address was listed as J. Vicens, Paris 7, Mexico, D. F.

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Regarding Luis Arenal; the files indicate that he was born January 2,

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Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4-26-92
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1908 in Mexico City. It is noted that several references indicate varying dates of birth and one lists January 2, 1907 in Mexico City. It appears that he was educated in Mexico and in California and that his occupation was a painter and artist, although for a short time he was employed by an insurance company. He married Rose Arenal August 22, 1935 in Mexico City and they have two children, [redacted] both minors. Luis has indicated that he was in the United States during parts of 1935, 1938 and 1939 and that in connection with his occupation as a painter, he has been attached to the Secretariat of Public Education in Mexico City. In 1933, he was an assistant to David Alfaro Siquieros at the Chovinard School of Art. In 1936, he was a delegate to the First Congress of American Artists in New York City as a representative of the Revolutionary Writers and Artists of Mexico. He has stated that he was a member of the National Revolutionary Party and the League of Revolutionary Artists in Mexico and the CTM Workers Party and was a member of the Communist Party. During his interview at the time of arrival in New Orleans, he presented a temporary visa issued at the American Consulate in Santiago, Chile, dated September 11, 1942. He advised that he had previously been in Santiago, Chile, Argentina and Cuba doing art work. He denied that he was involved in the killing of Robert Sheldon Harte and, in fact, stated that he was in New York City at that time. He was not recommended for entry into the United States.

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Concerning Leopoldo Arenal, the Bureau's files reflect that he was alleged to be involved, along with Luis and David Siquieros, in the killing of Harte on May 24, 1940, at the time an attempted assassination was made on Leon Trotsky. Luis Arenal has stated that at the time of the attempted assassination of Trotsky, that Leopoldo was in Veracruz. Other information would indicate that in Mexico Leopoldo was engaged in fomenting strikes and labor troubles among employees of Mexican railroads. He is an alleged Communist.

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There is no record in the Bureau files concerning Helena Arenal, other than the fact that she is the wife of Leopoldo.

In the case entitled "Jacques Marnard van Dendreschd, with aliases et al, Espionage - R," it is noted that in the report of Special Agent R. S. Garner, New York City, dated March 2, 1942, that investigation was conducted in the vicinity of 998 Carrol Street, Brooklyn, New York, in an effort to locate Rose Arenal. It was determined that Mrs. Rosa B. Arenal was not residing at that address but had moved to 881 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and was occupying Apartment 6H. Inquiry at this address indicated that Mrs. Arenal had moved in with her two daughters and a colored maid. There was no record of a man living at this address, but the investigation showed that Mrs. Arenal went out frequently in the evening and on one occasion had received a visitor described as a short, dark man with a Spanish accent. A mail cover revealed the following letters:

March 4, 1941, P.O. Box 294, Grant Central Station, New York.
March 4, 1941, Weyhe Gallery, 794 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
March 8, 1941, Constantine, c/o Copa Cabana Palace Hotel,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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March 8, 1941, Greenpoint Savings Bank, Brooklyn, New York.
March 8, 1941, Weyhe Gallery, mentioned above.

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At that time, Anita Brenner, 152 Caryl Street, Yonkers, New York, was interviewed and stated that she had spent several years in Mexico City where she resided in the Liberal Section of the City and she said that she had become acquainted with the Arenal brothers and later saw Luis Arenal at the Mexican exhibit at the World's Fair in New York City. She said she had not seen him since.

The Office of Censorship advised that on March 28, 1945, Rose Arenal, address Lisboa 14, Apartment 7, Mexico, D. F., had written a letter to Mrs. Bessie Baigel, 15 Crown Street, Brooklyn 25, New York, at which time she acknowledged receipt of Bessie's letter and advised that she and the children were well. She mentioned Joe Baigel in an innocuous way and also said that she was glad to hear Rita looked so well and that she was excited about Rita's coming. It would appear, therefore, that Rose Arenal, as of March, 1945, was still residing in Mexico City.

There are numerous references in the Altschuler case and the following is taken from a review of that file:

A Laboratory report dated March 15, 1944, concerning Rose Arenal's correspondence intercepted by Censorship reflected that she had written and received letters from E. F. Auerbach, Wayne Avenue, Bronx, New York, and also from Mrs. Anna Bankstein, 1025 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Hanna Leroi, 61 West 83rd Street, New York City, and Pfc Max Seborer, San Marcus, Texas. She also wrote on February 12, 1944 a letter to Miss Ann Hoch of 59 West 12th Street, New York City. It was noted that the name Ann Hoch had previously come up in the Alto case as one of four people who attended a union meeting on June 2, 3, which meeting was also attended by Fanny McPeck. The same Laboratory report mentioned that there was an intercepted letter from R. Arenal to Mrs. C. Bettelheim, 1505 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. It was noted that Mrs. C. Bettelheim is identical with one Constantine who, according to b7D a double agent in a German espionage case, had been engaged in espionage activities in North, Central and South America.

On February 15, 1944, Louis Slovit, 822 Lexington Avenue, New York City, sent three American Express Company traveler's checks for \$50 each to Rose Arenal, Paris 7, Mexico, D. F. The money apparently paid for curios which Rose Arenal obtained for Slovit. Inquiry concerning Slovit by the New York Field Division reflected that he owns and operates a "Pan-American" shop at 822 Lexington Avenue, New York City. He was born April 5, 1907, in Brooklyn, New York, and is registered at Local Board 262, Jamaica, Long Island. His occupation consists of arranging all details of importing of various articles from South America, including correspondence, negotiation, import, etc. A Laboratory examination of the three traveler's checks was negative.

With further reference to information concerning Rose Arenal contained

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in the Alto case, it is mentioned that by Laboratory report of April 27, 1944, the Bureau furnished photographs of an Office of Censorship intercepted letter from Rose Arenal to Mildred Constantine, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Hispanic Foundation, Washington, D. C. This letter was personal in nature, but mentioned that a Mrs. Ross wrote Rose that Mildred would receive \$30 for the work she had done in the Coordinator's Office. It was believed this was for making posters.

In a Laboratory report of June 9, 1944, dealing with a letter from Rose Arenal to her brother Joe Baigel, 35 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, she mentioned that Leo Matisse was in Mexico and that when Matisse returned to New York he would call Joe. In a Laboratory report of June 10, 1944, a letter was mentioned from Lou Slovitze to Rose in which there was information concerning the purchase of Mexican articles by Slovitze through Rose Arenal. He mentioned that he was going to hold a showing of Luis's works along with other artists. In a Laboratory report of June 22, 1944, there was a letter from Joe Baigel to Rose in which appeared the following: "I received the packages from Kurt and visited Slovitze. My friends the Fullers are going to Mexico via Cook's Tour. I recommended them to you for buying purposes only." In a Laboratory report of June 16, 1944, in a letter from Rita Seborer, Rose's sister, to Rose appeared the following: "How is mother's brother? Should I send him \$25.00? You can visit him." It was noted that Mrs. Sarah Beigel, Rose's mother, apparently had a brother in Mexico City whose name, address and occupation were unknown.

A Laboratory report of June 23, 1944 concerned a letter from Rose to Mr. and Mrs. Lou Auerbach, 3400 Wayne Avenue, Bronx, New York. This letter contained personal conversation. It was noted, however, that in a letter from Rose to Joe and Bess Beigel there appeared the following: "Kurt received your letter and may be I will get some commissions ----Luis is having trouble with his agrarian problem which is o.k.-----Have you met your friends Brecker and Mechutan?" Brecker and Mechutan were previously mentioned in the Alto case as having left New York on a trip to Mexico. They were friends of Wolf Gorstein. In the same Laboratory report was a letter from Rose to her sister, Rita Seborer in Brooklyn, dated May 29, 1944, which contained the following: "Today I told a gentleman flying to New York to call SI and give you all our love." It was believed that this individual was one Sherover, a Director of the General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who arrived in New York City, staying at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. In a postscript, Rose asked: "Why don't you get in touch with Hanna, 61 West 83 Street, Telephone SC 4-9817?" In a Laboratory report of June 23, 1944, it was mentioned that in a letter from Rose to her brother Joe Beigel she stated: "Stavenghagen might attend too. Lillian Balores too."

A Laboratory report of June 27, 1944 concerned a letter of June 5, 1944 from Mrs. Astle, 857 "A" 5th Street, Santa Monica, California, to Rose Arenal wanting rooms for two months. She stated that Dr. Bose of Santa Monica had recommended Paris Number 7 to her.

A Laboratory report dated July 22, 1944, concerned a letter addressed to Mrs. Rose Arenal, Mexico, D. F., with the return address A. Siskind, Chilmark, Massachusetts. In this letter the writer said "Are you resigning from the system?"

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It was thought that the "system" might have reference to the Soviet Comintern Apparatus System. Due to the fact that Rose Arenal was considering resigning from the public school system, it was considered that this resignation was the matter referred to.

A Laboratory report of August 21, 1944, concerned a Postal Intercept of August 3, 1944 from Esther Cushman, 262 West 12th Street, New York City, addressed to Rose Arenal. This letter requested Rose to find and send the address of Estella Martin (Mrs. Albert Martin), with whom Esther used to correspond and who used to live in Chile. Cushman stated: "The CTM might know or the Mexican branch of Amkins, if there is such a thing. How has the Left Bank element affected the life of Mexico? I imagine there must be quite a change." The FBI Laboratory report of August 23, 1944 concerned a Postal Intercept letter of August 7, 1944 from Rose Arenal to Mr. and Mrs. Auerbach, 3400 Wayne Avenue, Bronx, New York. This letter was a personal letter, but it was pointed out in the Bureau files that Miles Sherover, while in New York, had contacted a Mrs. Auerbach who might be identical with the one mentioned above.

A Laboratory report of September 12, 1944 concerned a letter of August 24, 1944 to Rose Arenal from Helen Fuller, 138-30 223 Street, Laurelton 13, Long Island, New York. Fuller mentioned having been in Mexico City where she visited Arenal and also mentioned that Ruth Seff, an old colleague of Rose, was going to Mexico with her husband and would look up Rose. Fuller's husband's name is Bernie.

A Laboratory report of September 15 concerned a postal card of August 23 from Mrs. Arenal to Mrs. Adolph Suhsdorf, Montclair, New Jersey. This letter advised that Mrs. Suhsdorf and her daughter could have a room at Arenal's residence.

A Laboratory report of September 18, 1944, concerned a letter of September 5 from Rita Seborer to her sister, Rose Arenal, in which Rita indicated she planned to visit Mexico.

A Laboratory report of September 20, 1944, concerned a letter of August 29 to Mrs. Rosette Arenal from Wyman E. Nelson, Mexican and Indian artist, P. O. Box 377, Summerville, New Jersey. Nelson mentioned that a friend of his, John Arvonio, while in Mexico had bought several pieces of silver from his exporter in Mexico City. Arenal lost the name and address of the firm but told Nelson that Arenal could furnish Nelson with the name of this firm. It later appeared that Mrs. John Arvonio was undertaking a trip to Mexico City in the early part of October, 1944.

A Laboratory report of September 20, 1944, concerned a letter of August 30 from Rose Arenal to Esther Cushman, 262 West 12th Street, New York City. Rose stated she was teaching in the American school in Mexico City and that she could not think of going back to teaching at home. She enclosed an address to Mrs. Cushman of Mrs. Martin, Apdo, 1189, San Jose, Costa Rica.

In a Laboratory report of the same date a letter was mentioned dated August 30 from Rose Arenal to Max Seborer, in which she stated "As for Luis, that's

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finished. Details left to be verbal. I have a venomous tongue where he's concerned." It was noted that for several months the intercepts had indicated that Rose Arenal and her husband, Luis Arenal, were not on good terms.

A Laboratory report of September 27, 1944, concerned a letter of September 10 from Rose Arenal to her brother, Simon Beigel, 215 Gun Hill Road, Bronx, New York, and in the letter Rose indicated her new address was Apartment 7, Lisboa 14, Mexico.

A Laboratory report of October 9, 1944 concerned a letter of September 8 from Rose to Berney and Helen Fuller, 138 - 30 223rd Street, Laurelton, Long Island, New York. This letter was personal in nature and indicated that the Fullers had recently returned from a visit to Mexico.

A Laboratory report of October 17 concerned a letter of September 29, 1944 from Rose to Aaron Siskind, previously mentioned. The letter indicated a man named Benitz was coming to New York from Mexico. Rose said that he was a friend of hers and she planned to tell him to look up Siskind and Rita. Benitz was going on to do radio and reporting work in Europe.

A Laboratory report of December 15, 1944, concerned a letter postmarked at New York November 30, 1944, addressed to Mrs. Arenal, Paris 7, Mexico City. This letter was signed Teresa. Teresa indicated that she had seen Slovitze who, she said, was quite vexed with Berta Arenal since he had given Berta money for a pocketbook for his wife and had heard nothing further concerning it. She stated "I realize that you have big debts to pay but still you should not forget the little ones. Will you please tell Louis (probably Luis Arenal) that I expect him to pay up his debt, etc."

A Laboratory report of January 6, 1945, concerned a letter to Mrs. Bettelheim, 1001 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, New York. This was a personal letter but it will be recalled that Mrs. Bettelheim has been noted in the past as corresponding with Rose Arenal and that she is also a friend of the Arenal brothers in Mexico City. In this letter Rose stated: "As for posters, I am sure Elizabeth is in touch with all that --- I am sort of out of touch. Of course, I see David -- but that is about all." Elizabeth was believed to be Elizabeth Gilman, also a correspondent of Rose Arenal, and David was believed to be Jose David Alfaro Siquieros.

A Laboratory report of January 19, 1945, concerned a letter to Rose Arenal in Mexico City from Mr. and Mrs. John Arvonja, 750 Grandcourse, Bronx, New York. This was a personal letter signed "Ruth."

Concerning Edythe Henderson of Chicago, Illinois, a friend of Rose, it will be noted here that a confidential informant mentioned in the report of Special Agent Joseph E. Jones, San Antonio, Texas, dated May 16, 1945, in the case entitled "Lydia Altschuler, with aliases, et al, Internal Security - R," had advised that he had intercepted a letter from Edythe Henderson, Guernavaca, Mexico, to Robert S. Greenfield, 216 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois,

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dated January 6, 1945. This letter which was of a personal nature contained the following which may be of significance: "I haven't told Rose what day I would be in but she was prepared for any time. We had a wonderful gabfest and caught up on most of the news. She has done some splendid work down here, similar to our work. So I had a lot of questions to ask. I have already talked to many people and have gathered some good information. I saw her friend about the tools and gave him the material and talked to him quite a while. He is very interested and seems to have the right contacts, but he warns that he does not think the market is very big. He says machines are what are needed most. He is going to see a few more and then will write to you. The fellow seems to be reliable and since he is a friend of Rose, our guarantee stands by him."

Among other contacts mentioned in regard to Rose Arenal, the Bureau files reflect that at the time Miles Sherover entered the United States on June 1, 1944 for New York City, he had listed as one of the things to do "Call Simon Beagle, Mrs. Arenal's brother." As a contact of Rose Arenal and Ernestine Fleishman is listed Ruth Walsh Turner.

The Office of Censorship has also advised that a Mrs. F. Fleischman, 19 East 65 Street, New York City, in March, 1944 wrote to Mrs. Juan Vinens, Paris 7, Mexico City, the address of Rose Arenal.

The report of Special Agent Bennett M. Hirsh, San Antonio, Texas, dated February 8, 1945, in the case entitled "Harry Aaron Bloom, Security Matter - C," shows that the name "Mrs. Arenal, Calle, Paris 7, near Hotel Reforma" was found in the notebook of this subject who resided at 4500 Broadway, New York City. The Bureau files show that the Office of Censorship furnished a copy of a letter dated May 8, 1944, from Rose Arenal to Victor Bernstein of FBI. This letter enclosed articles of interest to Bernstein and Rose stated that she was sending these at the request of Cesar Ortiz who is apparently acquainted with both. From the letter it would appear that Rose thought the article would be of interest to Bernstein and that he might possibly pay for any future articles. By letter dated February 1, 1945, to the Office of Censorship the name Rose Beigel Arenal was deleted from the Watch List.

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